# The Bombay Gazette.

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ 2 8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ „ „ |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,480 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Davies, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

| Leave Bombay | Jan. 1870 | Leave Galle | Jan. 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|
| „ Cawar | 6 | „ Negapatam | 14 |
| „ Mangalore | 7 | „ Pondicherry | 15 |
| „ Cannanore | 8 | „ Madras | 17 |
| „ Calicut | 8 | „ Cocoanada | 19 |
| „ Beypore | 8 | „ Vizagapatam | 20 |
| „ Cochin | 9 | „ Bimlipatam | 20 |
| „ Tuticorin | 10 | „ Coringa | 21 |
| „ Colombo | 11 | „ False Point | 22 |
| | | Arrive Calcutta | 23 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras. Goods can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Cargo for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

| Up. | Dec. | Down. | Jan. 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 27 | Leave Bussorah | 1 |
| „ Kurrachee | 31 | „ Fao | 14 |
| „ Guadur ...Jan. | 1 | „ Bushire | 15 |
| „ Muscat | 4 | „ Lingah | 18 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 6 | „ Bunder Abbas | 20 |
| „ Lingah | 7 | „ Muscat | 22 |
| „ Bushire | 10 | „ Guadur | 24 |
| „ Fao | 11 | „ Kurrachee | 26 |
| Arrive Bussorah | 12 | Arrives Bombay | 29 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| „ Ratnagherry | Sunday. | „ Beypore | Saturday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Goa | Monday. | „ Tellicherry | „ |
| „ Gunnanore | „ | „ Mangalore | Sunday. |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Compta | Monday. |
| „ Compta | „ | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Mangalore | Tuesday. | „ Gunnanore | Tuesday. |
| „ Cannanore | Wednesday. | „ Goa | „ |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Vingorla | „ |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Beypore | „ | „ Ratnagherry | Wednesday |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 29th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE via SUEZ CANAL.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS.

THE s. s. ASIE, 1200 tons, and 250 H. P., Captain Lafreire, will leave for Marseilles (via Suez Canal) on the 25th December at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Passengers will embark from Apollo Bunder.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd December 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE, (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, IsMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS, despatch STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| To | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £ 25 | £ 15 |
| „ Suez | £ 39 | £ 22-10 |
| „ Port Said | £ 42 | £ 24 |
| „ Marseilles | £ 56 | £ 36 |

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, Captain Lafreire, will be despatched from Bombay the 25th December, and will be followed, at monthly intervals, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th December, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail by the end of February 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

PLEASURE SAILING during the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.—The Steamers OORUN and NAGOTNA LEAVE Carnac Bunder DAILY for REWUS and BHURREUMTUR, at 8-0 A.M.

OORUN and OOLWA, at 8-30 A.M.

Both Steamers arriving in Bombay at about 4 P.M. Return Tickets will be issued during the Holidays for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THE SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other place, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the cargo will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 Rug with Straps, |
| 4 „ Under Vests. | 1 Maud. |
| 2 „ Linen Collars, | 1 Ulsterneas Cape. |
| 1 „ Fine Cotton Socks. | 1 Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 „ Fine Merino Socks. | 2 Overland Trunks. |
| 1 „ Fine Merino Drawers. | 1 Clothes Bag. |
| ½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs. | 1 Travelling Hat, |
| 1 „ White Cambric. | 1 Courier Bag. |
| 1 Overland Suit. | 1 Easy Chair. |
| 2 Sleeping Suits. | 1 Umbrella. |
| 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves. | 1 Pair of Rugs. |
| 6 Cuffs and Ties. | 2 Ladies' Overland Trunks. |

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,

Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship WOOSUNG, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once alongside the ship to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bourner, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Bourner will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents Ship Woosung.

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

## WANTED.

PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED.—Apply, stating price and where to be seen, to R. R., Office of this paper.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS on the Second Floor of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay., 14th December 1869.

TO BE LET, from 1st February 1870, SPACIOUS and AIRY GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, having entrances from Forbes Street and from Rampart Row, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Soondy & Co.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

15th December 1869.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 20.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869.

FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175 200, 250, and 300—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 2 0, and 25 .

PAREELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40,50, 50,50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 4 0.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 42, 50, 50, 57, 50, 50, 100, 12 , 125, 150, 150, 175, 200, 2 0, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869.

FLOWER & Co.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS. Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

BICYCLE and TRICYCLE, very superior, handsome, and cheap, at Rs. 200 and 300 respectively.—Apply to

Coach Builder, Girgaum.

NEW PATENT PHANTOMVELOCIPEDE, Winner of Prize Medal and Cup at the Grand International Velocipede Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, in September 1869.

The thunder growls distant and faint grow the spires,
As, borne on the whirlwind, the Phantom retires.

For price list apply to J. FRYER, 9 Grant Road, Byculla.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON, SUCCESSORS TO Messrs. DIXON AND Co., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANKS, IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well secured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

| | |
|---|---|
| Goa Powder | 12 as. per phial. |
| Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Sulphuretici) | 12 as. „ |

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 20th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay, that on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 27 & 28, Will be produced a

GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

WITH

MECHANICAL, PYROTECHNIC, AND SCENIC EFFECTS,

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED IN BOMBAY,

And he trusts that, owing to the immense outlay necessary for its production, it will meet with the generous patronage of his Friends and the Public in general.

The Performance will commence with the popular Comedy, in one Act, entitled,

DELICATE GROUND; OR, PARIS IN 1796.

| | |
|---|---|
| Citizen Sangfroid | Mr H Richardson |
| Alphonse de Grandier | Mr E D Haygarth |
| Pauline | Mrs Richardson |

After which,

A GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

Adapted from the favourite Nursery Tale, by the Countess D'Alnois, entitled,

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS;

OR,

HARLEQUIN KING LACHRYMOSO.

WITH

GORGEOUS NEW SCENERY BY Mr. FREEMAN.

EXTENSIVE MECHANICAL EFFECTS BY Mr. O. DEERING.

ELABORATE PROPERTIES AND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY BY Mr. HAYGARTH.

COSTUMES DESIGNED AND PRODUCED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF Miss RICHARDSON.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC COMPOSED AND ARRANGED EXPRESSLY BY SIGNOR ZELMAN.

AND THE WHOLE PRODUCED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF Mr. H RICHARDSON.

Scene I.—PALACE OF KING LACHRYMOSO.

| | |
|---|---|
| King Lachrymoso (Author of Rejected Addresses to the Fair One with the Golden Locks) | Mr H Richardson |
| Count Pieniposo (Minister of State and Ambassador very extraordinary from King Lachrymoso to the Fair One with the Golden Locks) | Mr W South |
| Viscount Veryseed (Grand Chamberlain) | Mr W Burton |
| Graceful (the King's Minstrel and Favourite) | Mrs H Richardson |

Scene II.—THE MEADOWS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Carp (an odd fish completely out of water) | Miss Lee |
| A Crow (an old Acquaintance, Resident of Bombay) | Mr Rook |
| An Owl (an illustrious Foreigner, a Regular Screamer, an Owld Bird) | Mr Screecher |

Scene III.—COURT OF QUEEN LUCIDORA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Queen Lucidora (surnamed the "Fair One with the Golden Locks") | Miss Waddy Deering |
| Mantelina (" Mistress of the Robes") | Miss Grace Cooke |
| Papillotina (" First Lady's Maid in Waiting") | Miss Fanny Wiseman |

Scene IV.—A RUM-ANTIC-GLEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Galifron, a Gig-Antic Giant (standing nearly 12 feet in his shoes) | Mr X-Tensive |

Scene V.—THE KING'S PALACE (as before).

| | |
|---|---|
| Mollymopes (Bed-Chamber Woman and House-Maid of Honor in His Majesty's Service) | Mr Freeman |

GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!

| | |
|---|---|
| Fairy Queen | Miss Chapman |

Scene VII.—BRILLIANT GROVE OF THE GOLDEN FERNS!!!

| | |
|---|---|
| HARLEQUIN | Mr O Deering |
| COLUMBINE | Miss Fanny Wiseman |
| CLOWN | Mr E D Haygarth |
| PANTALOON | Mr F H Pollock |

Scene VIII.—HAIRDRESSER'S AND DOCTOR'S SHOP.

DANCE, "Irish Jig" ..... { Mr Deering and Miss F Wiseman

Boy Wanted—Clown a great character—Discovery of the Pole—Easy shaving—Enchanted towels—" Never do things by halves"—Clown's my Whi-ker !—I've had out enough—Hardly hair enough to breathe—The talking fish—Singing oyster (not a Native, but plenty of beard)—And put a calf's head on those recreant limbs—Where's the Police !—Arrival of the " Galatea" and the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Limbs of the law—Oh ! how bad I am !—My poor tooth—Oh, Gracie !—What have you got in your hat ?—He's stole my baby ! —My che-ild—my che-ild—it's gone to Baby-lon !

Scene IX.—PRIVATE APARTMENTS AND QUIET LODGINGS.

DANCE, "Sailor's Hornpipe" ..... { Mr Deering and Miss F. Wiseman.

Comfortable home—A nice bed—Clown two sheets in the wind—A game at poker—Cards too hot to hold—Exciting play—A regular trump—Well-aired bed—A good tuck-in—And the candle a good blow-out—Off to bed—The haunted chamber—Furniture and polka without the ghost of a partner.

Scene X.

DANCE, "Highland Fling" ..... { Mr Deering and Miss Fanny Wiseman.

Photography extraordinary—" Take your pictures, Mum "—Let's go a-fishing—with a hook—Oh ! my eye—Let's have a dance —" Cracovienne" (Clown and Pantaloon)—Fall in vegetables—A great harvest of Hearty Jokes (Artichokes)—D'ye see ?—Oh, my ! where's Patchy ?—Aint it getting Misty !

Scene XI.—THE ABODE OF OBLIVION, LEADING TO

Scene XII.—THE DAZZLING CAVES OF THE GOLDEN WATERS AND REALMS OF REFULGENT STARS!

GOOD NIGHT! AND HAPPY DREAMS!! ADIEU! ADIEU!! REMEMBER ME!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle | Rs. 5 |
| Stalls | „ 4 |
| Upper Circle | „ 2 |
| Pit | „ 1 |

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commence at 8-45 o'clock.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage Manager | Mr H Richardson |
| Acting Manager and Treasurer | Mr W Burton |
| Musical Director | Signor Zelman |

THE NEXT PERFORMANCE Will take place ON TUESDAY, 28TH DECEMBER, When the PANTOMIME Will be again produced.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the distinguished Electro-Biologist and Electrician, has just returned from England. Will shortly appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the CLUB will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, 2nd January, 1870, at 4-30 P.M.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 24th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS on all Policies transferred from the late 8th Bombay Laudable Society to the English Company will be due at the Office of the undersigned on 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON. For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

HEERALALL & Co.—On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Government Land, situate in GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or a pucka-built storied dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, or being outside the Fort of Bombay, at Bellasis Junction Road, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,548, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, containing by admeasurement 435 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the property of Muncherjee Hormusjee, on or towards the west by the property of Jeeta Varu and Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit, on or towards the north by the Bellasis Junction Road, on or towards the south by the Temker Street. The above premises is recommended to the attention of parties wanting to make good investment, as it realises a good rent, and is suitable for a European, Jewish or other families. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY, by Mutual Consent, DISSOLVED the PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between them, under the style and designation of Proctor-Sims and Potts, Civil Engineers; and the business in future will be carried on by Mr. POTTS alone.

R. PROCTOR-SIMS. JOSEPH POTTS.

Bombay, 5 Church Lane, 1st December 1869.

PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the style and designation of POTTS and MORRIS, Civil Engineers.

JOSEPH POTTS, JAMES MORRIS.

Bombay, 5 Church Lane, 2nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE from No. 30 Meadow Street to No. 5 Church Lane.

JAMES MORRIS.

Bombay, 30 Meadow Street, 2nd December 1869.

## NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank are now OPEN, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th day of January 1870, and a Final Dividend will shortly be declared.

R. B. MODY, HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, For Selves & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. Forms of the Particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

BY ORDER of GOVERNMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Presidency Pay Office, to Officers of the late Abyssinian Expedition, Stereoscopic views taken in Abyssinia by Doctor H. Cook, M.D. Each set, price Rs. 26-15, containing fifty-two slides.

D. B. YOUNG Major, Presidency Paymaster.

Bombay, Presidency Pay Office, 21st December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to under, signed to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo. the BATWA, NOWLEY, BOREHAVI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the left bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmeda'ad; the others are situated between the Baroda and Wassud, Anund, Nerlad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING FOR GOODS TRAFFIC OF PART OF THE JUBBULPORE EXTENSION LINE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 1st January next, the Kirkseim, Burda, Sewnee, and Etarsee Stations, on the Jubbulpore Extension Line, will be opened for Goods Traffic; and on TUESDAY the 1st February next, the Ghora and Sohagpore Stations on the same Extension Line will also be opened for Goods Traffic.

On and after those dates Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded between the above and the other Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The rates and all information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

It is also expected that the whole of the Extension Line up to Jubbulpore will be completed early in March next, from which time the arrangements which have been made for Passengers and Goods to be booked and invoiced through between the principal Stations on the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways will come into force.—Further Notice will be given respecting these arrangements.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. H. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, C. J. STENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

| | First Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| To Suez | Rs. 550 | Rs. 350 |
| „ Marseilles | „ 700 | „ 4.0 |
| „ Southampton | „ 720 | „ 450 |

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Sandell, F. Wiseman.

The Furriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

" Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given to all Shareholders in the abovenamed Company, that on and after the 31st day of DECEMBER instant, NO FURTHER TRANSFERS of SHARES WILL BE PERMITTED, as the Assets of the Company will from that date be transferred to the Mazagon Land Co., Limited. All Shareholders are requested to sign the Articles of Association of the Mazagon Land Co, Limited, which are lying at the Offices of Messrs. MAINSTY and HURELL, the Company's Solicitors, in Hanmant Row. On production of a Certificate from the said Solicitors, stating that the Articles have been signed, Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land Co., Limited, will be issued in exchange for Share Certificates in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co, Limited.

JAMES DICKSON, HYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY.

By an order made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES in the above matters, dated the 17th day of September 1869, upon the Petition of James McLauchlan, a Contributory of the abovenamed Company, and the Petition of William Wilson, a Creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Albert Life Assurance Company be WOUND UP by the Court under the provisions of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and that the said William Wilson do have the carriage of that order

LEWIS, MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN, No. 8 Old Jewry, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner; James McLauchlan,

BOOKSBANK & GALLAND, No. 14 Gray's Inn Square, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner, William Wilson.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES, by an order dated the 10th day of October 1869, appointed Samuel Lowell Price, of No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, Accountant, and John Young, of No. 18, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, Public Accountant, to be Joint Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22n

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value of sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 12 p.c. | Agra Bank | 120 |
| 22,500 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.c. | Bank of Bengal | 1,550 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.c. | Ditto of Bombay New | 624½ |
| 10,000 | 500 | 100 | | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 182½ |
| 3,250 | 1,000 | all | 12 p.c. | Ditto of Madras | 1,550 |
| 20,000 | 250 | all | 5 p.c. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China | 330 |
| 40,000 | 20 | all | 3 do. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 100 |
| | 25 | 12½ | 8 do. | National Bank of India | 136 |
| | | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 440 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 100 | all | Rs. 65 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,425 |
| 1,000 | 100 | all | Rs. 30 | Elphinstone Land | 205 |
| 1,000 | 100 | 650 | 11-14 | Do. New | 620 |
| 2,000 | 100 | all | Nil | Presc Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 159 |
| 2,500 | 5,000 | 4,168 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 260 |
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,4 | Nil | Fort Cuming | 280 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co. | 800 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 2 p.c. | Alliance Spinning | 1,715 |
| 1,000 | 500 | all | | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 10 p.c. | Bombay United | 730 |
| 800 | 500 | all | | Bycoh Mills | 215 |
| 930 | 2,000 | all | | Dharamsey Spinning | 1,940 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 10 p.c. | Grant Eastern | 1,260 |
| 850 | 1,000 | all | 30 | Manockji Petit's | 705 |
| 2,500 | 2,500 | all | | Oriental | 1,285 |
| 600 | 4,500 | 2,250 | | Royal | 1,375 |

(* For the half year.)

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 18.3.13½ | p. c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 250 |
| | £2 | 100 | 1.0 | do. Do. New £20 shares | 198 |
| | £ | 43.10.0 | | Do. | |
| | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,100 |
| | £10 | 126.5.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 2.0 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 35 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,275 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 10 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 615 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 850 | | Alexandra Press Co. | 450 |
| | 12,500 | 11,000 | | Apollo Press Co. | 8,400 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 37½ do. | Bombay Press Co. | 2,175 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 25 do. | Do. New | 535 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | | Colaba Press Co. | 9,000 |
| 350 | 2,000 | all | | East India Press Co | 1,150 |
| 150 | 9,500 | all | 100 p.c. | Fort Press Co. | 9,400 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,920 | | Framji Cowasji Press | 975 |
| 200 | 5,000 | all | 245 p.c. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 3,400 |
| 1000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | 100 p.c. | Kurrachee Press Co. | 900 |
| 1,000 | 5,000 | 600 | | Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 240 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 350 | Prince of Wales Press | 3,000 |
| 125 | 2,500 | 75 | 200 p.c. | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,050 |
| 250 | 2,000 | all | | Times Press Co. | 1,650 |

(* Per share for the half-year.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 135 p.c. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 835 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5 p.c. | Mechanics' B'ld'g Co. | 38 |
| 20,000 | 2,000 | 300 | 9 | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 160 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | Nil | Treasher & Co. | 285 |

#### COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,500 | 5,200 | 1,750 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co. | 520 |
| 1,000 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Bay & Bengal S. S. | 1-0 |
| | 10,000 | 2,400 | | Bombay Ship Co. | 100 |

#### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | Date of Distribu. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | 50 | Jan. '36 | Bank of Bombay |
| 25 | 13½ | ... | Do. China |
| 200 | 25 | Sept. '67 | B'bay Trdg & B'nkg |
| 200 | 40 | Sept. '67 | Brokers' Bank |
| 250 | ... | Mar. '68 | Central Bank |
| | ... | | East India Bank's |
| 200 | 10 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula |
| 200 | 65 | May '67 | Royal Bank |
| 150 | 75 | Apr. '67 | Old Financial |

#### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 11 7/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11¾d. |
| Do. Credits | Do. do | 2s. 0 15/16d. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do | 2s. 0 1/16d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 60 days' sight | 99½ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 par. |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99½ |
| China | 60 Do. do | 222 |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. | 10-6 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, | 10-1 |
| Carolus | ,, | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, | 220 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, | 208 |
| Bar Silver | ,, | 106-1 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, | 15-10 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, | 16 |
| Australian Gold | ,, | 196-9 |

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 4 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 113 |
| Five per cent. | 109½ |
| Four per cent. | 94½ |
| Five per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 103½ |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67 | 103½ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 10½ |
| 10 years' do. do | 108 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 106½ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 105 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 106 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Fitzgerald, Major, 29th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Pim, Captain, 3rd K. O. Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.
Stanley, Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, from Deolalee.
Cody, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Nagpore.
Hunter, Lieutenant, Corps of Guides, on furlough to England, from Rote-Mundaw.
Blanchard, Lieutenant, 2-10th Foot, to rejoin, to Secundrabad.
Hibbert, Captain, Commissariat, on leave, —
Chadwick, Major, 32nd Regiment, on leave, to England.
Cahill, Lieutenant, Marine Battalion, on leave, to Matheran.
Clifford, Mr., Superintendent Army Schools, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Taylor, Colonel, 5th Regiment N. L. I., on medical certificate, to England.
Penn, Lieutenant Colonel, C. C. S. on leave, to Poona.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd Dec. 1869.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Baigrie, Staff Corps, to count as service for pension the period passed by him on sick leave to Europe, viz., from 13th June 1859 to 27th March 1870.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard :—

Assistant Surgeon C T Peters, Indian Medical Department.
Assistant Surgeon A R Cowell, 22nd Regiment N I.

The following Extract from the London Gazette, dated the 23rd November 1869, is published :—

4th Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon Charles Wyat Watling to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lawrence Corben, M D, appointed to 21st Hussars.—Dated 24th November 1869.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India are published for information and guidance :—

Quarter-Master F L Tucker, 24th B Royal Artillery, is appointed Secretary to the Committee of the Soldiers' Exhibition, Hoan Moer, vice Captain J Duncan, 102nd Foot, who will rejoin his regiment at Lucknow, in order to accompany it on its move to the Bombay Presidency.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th December 1869.

With reference to para. 2nd of G O C C dated 12th October 1869, page 453, it is notified for general information, that the date up to which articles for the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition should reach Hoan Moer, has been altered to the 1st February 1870.

The forms Nos. 2 and 3 referred to in Adjutant-General's Circular, No. 67, dated 7th September last 1869, will be furnished by the Secretary Soldiers' Exhibition on application.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH DECEMBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 5s. 0d. | Nom. p. ton |
| | Cases | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Iron ships Cotton | £1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Woven Ships | £1 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bills | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. Nominal. | |
| Havre | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 | per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 | per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | | Nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 | per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas per bag nominal. | |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Kurrachee (s) | Cottier | Kurrachee, Dec. 22. |
| | Euphrates | — | Suez, Dec. 8. |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Hipparchus | McIntyre | Rangoon. |
| | Mahi | Nacoda | Colombo. |
| | Ellora (s) | Murray | China. |
| | Bella Will | Hoffman | Cochin. |
| | Pearl (s) | Baldwin | Aden, Jeddah & Suez. |
| | Jane Kilgour | Grieve | Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Daniel Rankin, Hartnell, to Rangoon.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Willis, to Calcutta.
Ship Windsor Castle, Douglas to Kurrachee.
Ship Tuscar Rin, Winter, to Moulmein.
Ship True Briton, Jones, to Liverpool.
Ship Almora, Gilchrist, to Moulmein.
Barque Futtay Allum, Nacoda, to Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Steamer Lord Clyde, Kingcome, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Nubia, Wilkinson, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Asia, Lapierre, to Marseilles, via Suez Canal.
Steamer Sir Nanzing, Drage, to Singapore, Hongkong, and Cochin.

The steamer Oriental, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

### BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 19th, has the following :—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Punjaub [S], W S Parker, Madras 4th December, and European 13th December; Ships Calliope [B], Simmons, Allepee 19th November; Nelson [B], Thomas Rands, Bombay 15th November.

DEPARTURES—Whittier, Schah Jehan, and Berhampore.

Passengers per Punjaub—Captain Bond, Mrs Perry, Mr Bell, Mrs Twedie, Captain Forbes, Mrs. Forbes and 2 children, Mr Duke, Mr Lemmann 2 children, Mr Young, Mr Jermark.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—December 17th, Candia s s, A B Weston, Suez. December 18th, Meinam, F S Gauvian, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—December 18th, Dunkeld, ——— Gopaulpore, Meinam F S, ——— Galle, and Candia s s, ——— Calcutta.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Circular Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

### MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packets, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

### DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

| MAILS. | Date of Departure. | Mail closes | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overland Mail | Dec. 25th. | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |
| China Mail | ,, 24th. | 9 A.M | 10 A.M. |
| Ceylon | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Penang | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Singapore | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Hongkong | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Australian Colonies | 24th. | ... | ... |
| Muscat | 6th and 20th | Noon. | Noon. |
| Persian Gulf | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Bassorah | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Bagdad | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Malabar Coast and Calcutta | 5th and 19th | ... | ... |
| Kurrachee | Every Mon. | ... | ... |

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

| MAILS. | General Office. | Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|
| For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal | 11 A.M. | 10 A.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 12 NOON. | 11 A.M. |
| Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, so far as Poona | 8 A.M. | 3 P.M. of previous day. |
| Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch | 3 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the priiege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on a tolerably moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

### BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION,

for promoting the Christian Education of European and Indo-European Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President *ex officio*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Sir R. Couch. | Ven. Archdeacon Leigh Lye, |
| Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. | Rev. C. P. Wilson. |
| G. Foggo, Esq. | Rev. W. Maule. |
| C. E. Chapman, Esq. | Rev. C. F. H. Johnston. |
| A. T. Crawford, Esq. | Rev. T. K. Weatherhead. |
| A. R. Scoble, Esq. | Rev. C. Gilder. |

A. C. Moore, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to the Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Poona Girl's School; Pensioner's School, Poona; Shalagram European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 550 a month.

Subscriptions, which are earnestly solicited, will be received by the Treasurer, 'The Brae,' Chinchpoogly, or, by the Secretary, Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1860.

### DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA, (in connection with the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education).

COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Mr. Justice Warden. | W. Wedderburn, Esq. |
| Hon. A. H. Campbell. | Rev. G. C. Reynell. |
| Hon. Secretary—John Cameron, Esq. | |

Acting Superintendent—Rev. T. Williams.
Superintendent of Girls' Department—Miss Watling.

The School has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the University Standard.

Boarders are received.

For full particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary Diocesan School, Byculla.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

#### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE—December 17th, at Surat, Muncherjee Sorabjee, Esq., Merchant, of Ahmedabad, from disease of the liver, aged 63 years, leaving a large family to bemoan his irreparable loss.

#### BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

MACEWEN—TAYLOR—December 18th, at Christ Church, Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, B.A., R. S. T. MacEwen, Esq., eldest son of the late Alexander MacEwen, Esq., M.C.S., L.F.P., to Annie Gordon, youngest daughter of Robert Sutherland Taylor, Esq., late Sheriff Substitute of Fifeshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

CARR—December 18th, at Calcutta, of consumption, Mr. Alfred Carr, of Edgware Road, London, aged 30 years.

#### MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HARRISON—December 19th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. J. Harrison, of a daughter.

#### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

WEISZFLOG—December 12th, at Luckhimpore, Oude, Louisa Weiszflog, aged 15 years 9 months and 29 days.

### NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

SOME months ago we warned the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal that dis-establishment and dis-endowment must be the fate of the institution if the directors continued to pursue the suicidal policy they had initiated. During the discussion, which then waxed high, we endeavoured to do our duty as journalists. When we conceived that we had placed the public in possession of all the facts, we left our summing-up to work upon public opinion. We have not since interfered in the quarrel between the Bank of Bengal and our Presidency Bank. We believed we had stated and placed clearly before Government and the public every fact relative to the question, and we have the satisfaction to know that on no material point has exception been taken to our statement. We revert to the subject because a late *Englishman* says "there is an impression that the withdrawal of the Government from its position in these (the presidency) Banks is almost a foregone conclusion." Our prediction, then, is being fulfilled —the scene rises for the first act, and who can tell the ultimate consequences? We understand that the Viceroy will take advantage of the presence of the Governors of Bombay and Madras to discuss the question of the presidency banks.

No one can deny that the Bengal Bank Agency is still here on false pretences; and that being admitted, it is clearly the duty of Government to remove it. The Bank of Bengal argues that Government sanctioned the establishment of the Agency (steadily avoiding, however, the plea on which that sanction was surreptitiously obtained), and now takes advantage of a legal quibble to say that Government has no power to withdraw the sanction once given. When the opinion of gentlemen of the long robe is paraded before us, we naturally feel diffident as to the purely legal merits of the question. But the case being before no tribunal of justice, we are perfectly entitled to discuss it, and to express our own opinion. Primarily the Bank of Bengal alleged that the Agency was established simply and purely for the realization of its assets, and afterwards for the conduct of its own business. We believe we have satisfactorily disproved both of those allegations. The Secretary of State for India, long ago, allowed that if the Agency had not exceeded those bounds, it had shaved the hair very closely. Since then its pretensions to the Berar treasuries have been properly quashed by the Viceroy. Smarting under defeat in that grand move, the Agency, forgetful of the principles enunciated by its head office, has tendered for the bills on Oomrawuttee offered for public competition by the Accountant General under orders from the Government of India. We suppose no one will for a moment question our statement that the tender of the Bengal Bank Agency was simply and solely made in opposition to our Presidency Bank. The Agency has no business or business connection in Oomrawuttee. We give this fact as a further proof of the object of the Bank of Bengal in maintaining its Agency here. When the Secretary of State for India required Government to cancel the power given to the Bank of Bengal, by its charter, to enter into exchange operations, would any threat of damages for the withdrawal of the privilege have been listened to? And why should consequences be heeded now when justice ought to be meted out, and what is more, when Government has the power to act? Anything so pusillanimous as the conduct of Government in this question we cannot conceive. It is bandied from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State, and from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. The Viceroy does not want common sense. He has shown in financial matters that the truth once acquired by him will be made known; why should he hesitate in the question of the Presidency Banks? Either he must remove the Bengal Bank Agency, or he must allow every presidency to go where it listeth. He cannot allow the Bengal Bank Agency to remain here and refuse permission to the Bank of Madras or to our Presidency Bank to go to Calcutta. He must either restrict each Presidency Bank to the limits of its own Presidency, or he must give free license to all, and commit Government to the sanction of a most unseemly rivalry and competition. The question is not a hard one, but the responsibility in settling it involves many interests. The question, however, must be settled.

We are repeating much that has been said before. And it is necessary to do so. There is no doubt that the old Bank of Bombay erred egregiously. We are told that when a wolf is wounded, the rest of the herd turn upon it and rend it to pieces. We presume this is natural instinct. The Bengal Bank thought the crippled state of the old Bank of Bombay a fitting opportunity to introduce a grand scheme by which it would have been virtually absorbed—its plans miscarried, and then it resorted to the savage code. We will not allow that its powers of destruction have proved greater that its powers of amalgamation. But we may conscientiously ask, what dictates the present policy of the Bank of Bengal? If, as we believe, it be simply one of self-aggrandisement, it is the most vicious that can be conceived. Regardless of consequences, unmindful of the vast interests involved in Presidency Banks and overlooking the expressed opinion of their own Secretary, the present Directors of the Bank of Bengal place themselves at direct variance with Government, and allow the *Englishman* to publish the paragraph we have quoted above. Are the shareholders of all the Presidency Banks prepared for this decision and the consequences which must flow from it? Were the Bank of Bengal Directors not inspired with an insane desire to extend the scene of their operations and so find employment for their capital, the present is one of those opportunities when Presidency Banks working harmoniously might establish and consolidate their power and influence throughout India, and at the same time afford immense assistance to Government. They throw this chance away; they pursue a phantom which is leading them into endless difficulties. It has already led them to disregard the expressed wish of Government, and to place the Government Directors in a minority. Government cannot allow their nominee to be out-voted by the Mercantile Directors of the Bengal Bank without action, but should that action injuriously affect the large interests involved without those really affected having an opportunity of expressing their opinion? If the Government Directors have been out-voted in the Bengal Bank parlour we believe it is their duty, not merely to leave Government to protect itself, but boldly to submit their proposal to the shareholders in meeting assembled after the usual notice. The shareholders are those really interested, and they ought to settle the question. Public opinion in India is slow to move, but home public opinion, too, has to do with this matter, and it must be evoked. The steady decline in the value of the Bank of Bengal shares may be due, as a clever contemporary argues, to their adaptation to an altered state of affairs, but a fall to Rs. 1,465 from the promised Rs. 2,000 is hard to bear, and will, we trust, provoke discussion. It is well known that mismanagement—in the absence of Mr. Dickson —obliged the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to double their capital. They must now see the fatal mistake they made. Why don't they return to the shareholders one-half of the capital, instead of playing a losing game for its utilization by attempting to force our Presidency Bank—a game which must prove ruinous not only to their own shareholders but to the shareholders of every other Presidency Bank. If Government really understand matters they must, in their present difficulties, feel weak in the hands of a Bank which seeks only to promote its own interests. If the shareholders in Presidency Banks really appreciate their present position, they must see that their interests are being sacrificed to personal feeling and quixotic ideas. Government must eventually accept the challenge thrown down by the Bank of Bengal. If circumstances have not made the Bank of Bengal the masters of Government, an immediate decision must be pronounced, and that decision must rest on the expressed opinion of the Secretary of State for India and on the action already taken by the Indian Government. Why then should there be any hesitation or delay? Government has a policy. Let the Viceroy enforce it, and not allow himself to drift into a false position or be misled by the able concoctor of a budget. The Government of India has treated the shareholders of our Presidency Bank in a shameful manner, and we are quite sure that our Governor will endeavour to make the Viceroy see this during the discussion which is to engage the attention of our men in power. We hope we shall not have much longer to wait for Justice.

LIEUTENANT E. F. BOILEAU, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Rajpootana, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

COL. S. THACKER, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. HUBERT LAUGHTON WALTER, Lieut. Herbert Bruce Jacob, and Lieut. George Edward Harris, having completed twelve years' service, are to be Captains from 20th December 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer" says that space is to be provided for 3,000 persons in the new durbar tent, in which the Duke of Edinburgh will be invested with the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

THE death of Scindiah's confidential minister, which has just occurred, will, says the "Pioneer," necessitate the Maharajah's return to Gwalior immediately after the ceremony of the Duke of Edinburgh's investiture.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF BRITISH HOSPITALS, DR. A. GORDON, M.D. and C.B., arrived at Mhow on the 23rd Dec. on tour of inspection from Deesa, Nusseerabad, and Neemuch, and is expected to return to Bombay about the 30th instant.

THE civil and military officers of Oudh are about to issue invitations (to the number, says the "Pioneer," of no less than a thousand) for a grand ball in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit to Lucknow.

LIEUT. C. H. CAMPBELL, D Battery E Brigade R.H.A., and Assistant Surgeon C. S. Close, 18th Brigade R.A., have been granted leave of absence to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, with a view to obtaining a final certificate to England.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah, we see, has hit upon a new way of punishing Government employés who do not attend regularly to their work. In the notification announcing the public holidays from Christmas day to the 2nd of January he says—"This order will not affect those offices in which arrears of work may exist."

A MAHABLESHWUR correspondent of the "Deccan Herald" says—"All will be glad to know that Colonel Macleod is quite well again. It is expected that he will be able to perform his duty notwithstanding the loss of his left arm. His recovery has been marvellous, when it is remembered that he was exposed on the ghaut for several hours before help reached him."

THE "Rangoon Times" reports the execution of six men for the murder of Dr. Maingay, the Superintendent of the Rangoon Central Jail. The two wounded men were lifted on the scaffold, on which they were made to sit in chairs; the other four smoked their cigars, ate sweetmeats, bathed, put on new clothes, and seemed quite reconciled to their fate.

THE city in the Punjab which suffered most from cholera is stated to be Peshawur. Within the city and cantonment six thousand and twenty-five persons died of the epidemic; and if the subordinate purgunnahs of Eusoofzie, Dooba and Huzt Nagur be included, the number of the dead would swell to 8,525, all gone within about a couple of months.

A VERNACULAR official Gazette has, we learn, been started at Hyderabad (Deccan) at the instance of the Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung, similar to the Gazettes in the various presidencies. All the appointments, transfers, promotions, &c., will be notified in the Gazette, which will be distributed gratis to all the official classes, and for a subscription of Rs. 2 per month to others.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, says the "Calcutta Examiner," is likely to be saved from the terrible inundation of addresses with which he was threatened. A limit is believed, to have been fixed, and the only public addresses which His Royal Highness will officially receive are—One general address, one from the Chamber of Commerce, one from the University, and one from the native community of Hindoos and Mahomedans. The list, however, may be extended to include an address from the Trades' Association and perhaps the clergy.

THE London correspondent of an Indian contemporary calls attention to the fact that the present Premier, Mr. Gladstone, had the honour of vehemently opposing the great engineer, Robert Stephenson, on the question of the practicability of the Suez Canal, and Lord Palmerston on the proper policy of England with regard to it. Lord Palmerston called it "the greatest bubble" of the age, and Robert Stephenson, then a member of the House, said it was a physical "impossibility." Mr. Gladstone, supporting Mr. Roebuck, declared Lord Palmerston's and Mr. Stephenson's arguments "null, valueless, and worse, since they tend to put us in opposition to the world in a contest in which we must necessarily fail."

"THE Secretary of State," says the "Englishman," "has decided that a permanent bridge across the Hooghly would be nothing more than a means of communication between Calcutta and Howrah, and therefore a matter of purely local importance. The Duke of Argyll does not appear to have taken into consideration the fact that such a bridge would be actually an extension of the East Indian Railway, and consequently an imperial undertaking. There is one point, however, in favour of His Grace's decision, and that is the difficulty of providing the necessary funds from the imperial exchequer. In these days of universal retrenchment it is vain to ask for a grant of money for a purpose that will make no show in the annual statement submitted to the British Parliament."

THE Palunpore fair at Kangra in the Punjab, which was intended to promote the exchange of Indian commodities for those of Lower Turkistan, including Ladakh, Kashghar, Thibet and Yarkand, lasted the whole month of November. The principal foreign articles offered were horses, tea, woollen cloths or felts, silk, carpets, tapestry and shawls from Central Asia. The articles from the Punjab chiefly consisted of iron and cloth goods. Among the hill rajas who attended the fair were the Rajas of Goolairia, Noorpore, Nadoun and Mundee. The Peshawur fair has also been opened, but being yet an infant institution its success is considerable. Horses from Budakhshan and Afghanistan were displayed in large numbers on the opening day of the fair, was were to last during the whole month of Ramzan.

### THE DAMAGE TO THE COTTON CROP.

THE following is a telegram received from the Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars, by the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated Nagpore, 23rd December 1869 :—

"Rain fell early in the week and has somewhat affected the cotton crop."

### AFGHANISTAN.

SOME of the blackest clouds in the Ameer's horizon are dispersing. Sirdar Ismael Khan has returned to his allegiance and been pardoned by the Ameer: he is now in Cabul. Whether the reconciliation be sincere or not, his submission is strong evidence to the present solidity of Shere Ali's position. Again, Sirdar Abdul Rahman finds no sympathy, or at any rate no prospect of support, in Bokhara, and is extending his wanderings to Tashkend. So far as substantial aid towards regaining power in Cabul is concerned, he will have no better success with the Russians.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 22.

### INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th December is as follows :—

| To Bombay | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Kurrachee | 0 51 | 0 1 |
| ,, Calcutta | 2 8 | 0 24 |
| ,, Madras | 6 20 | 1 16 |

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutter Payland, Hadurn, from London.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 19th December, 1869.

| Open 873 Miles. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 84,446 14 11 |
| Merchandize | 2,31,091 12 3 |
| Electric Telegraph | 1,230 10 0 |
| Earth Trains | 3,849 12 0 |
| Total Rs. | 3,20,119 1 2 |
| Corresponding week last year open 874½ Miles ...Total Rs. | 3,25,856 13 1 |
| Decrease | 5,737 11 11 |

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 18th December, 1869.

| Open 308 Miles. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Coaching | 39,749 14 4 |
| Merchandize | 56,265 13 2 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 1,188 14 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 387 0 0 |
| Total Rs. | 97,589 9 6 |
| Corresponding week in December, 1868. Open 307 Miles. | |
| Coaching | 44,884 14 7 |
| Merchandize | 48,156 0 1 |
| Back Bay Earth Trains | 7,813 8 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 595

## DR. MURRAY MITCHELL ON "YOUNG BENGAL."

On Monday evening the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell (whilst on a visit to Bombay) delivered a lecture in the Hall of the Free Church General assembly's Institution here. There was a very large attendance, chiefly of students and other native gentlemen.

Dr. Murray Mitchell spoke as follows :—My friends, I have very much pleasure in meeting you this evening. There are not a few old friends among you with whom it is most pleasant to renew acquaintance. Others I now see for the first time; and I am most happy to make the acquaintance of so many of the educated youth of Bombay.

I do not know whether you would like me to read a written lecture, or give you an extempore address I have some lectures with me, on educational subjects especially, and it would have been easy to read one of them. But perhaps something less formal than a cut and dry lecture will answer best; and you must accept an off-hand address. I wish I could have had more time for preparation; but during the few days I have been in Bombay I seem to have been in one everlasting whirl, and I really cannot say I have put my thoughts in any decent order.

About the subject of my address there seems to be some slight mistake. I did not wish it understood that I meant to discuss formally the subject of Young Bengal. I adopted the suggestion of a friend that I should tell you something of what I have seen in several parts of India which I have lately visited. Calcutta with its educated men will come in as an important part of the subject; but I prefer taking a wide field of vision. Young Bombay is of course interested in Young Bengal but its sympathies, I hope, extend to the whole of India. That mind, indeed, must be a singularly narrow one which is indifferent to the welfare of any part of this great country. We seem in India to be seated on an eminence resembling that "specular mount" which Milton speaks of :—

> The eye might there command wherever stood
> City of old or modern fame—
> From Samarcand on Oxus, Timur's throne,
> To Agra and Lahore of Great Mogul
> Down to the golden Chersonese.

I have no intention of pointing out the more striking points of the whole of so vast a field as this; but I hope it may interest you if I refer to a few of the things that most impressed me in Northern and Central India before I speak of Calcutta. Let me begin with the Punjaub. I am an old enough Indian to remember not only the Sikh wars, but the death of old Runjeet Singh, the Lion of the Punjaub. I recollect the thrill of horror with which I read the account of the burning of his body along with his wives and concubines, to the number, I think, of eleven. Having often read of the devastations that had taken place in the country of the Five Rivers, I confess I went there with a considerable fear that the desolations of many generations could not be well effaced even yet. But what a change has taken place even in my time! For one thing, *sab lal ho gaya*, as Runjeet would have said, and the son of Runjeet Singh lives the life of an English and Christian nobleman. Progress in the Punjaub has been exceptionally great. There is both material progress and mental progress. The country which, under native rule, was becoming a barren desert, promises to be largely a blooming garden. Along the lines of railway you are struck by the lines of beautiful trees that have lately been planted. Irrigation is carried on to a great extent; and the supply of water cannot fail for those five noble streams are fed by the eternal snows of the Himalaya. And education has wonderfully advanced. A meeting was extemporised for me in Lahore, in connexion with a society called the Anjuman-i-Punjaub, an interesting society which owes much to the zeal of Dr. Leitner; and to my surprise I found about two hundred young men waiting to hear me speak in English, which they sufficiently will understood. Two or three spoke in English when I had finished; and my intercourse with the young Punjaubees has altogether left most pleasing recollections in my mind. They were as full of zeal for progress and reform as Young Calcutta or Young Bombay Without detracting from the merits of Government education, we may fairly ascribe the advancement in English made by the youth of Lahore, chiefly to the American Presbyterian Mission, from which a large number of youths has issued, who are filling important situations under Government, and filling them well. The religious state of the Punjaub, so far as regards the educated youth, is much what it is in other parts of India where education has considerably advanced. But one marked feature of the Punjaub is Sikhism—the religion of the Sikhs. One of the most striking sights I have seen in India was the golden temple in the sacred city of Umritsur, in which the holy *Grantha* is chaunted almost without intermission to listening multitudes, and near which hang the swords of the various warrior-gurus. A terribly real thing seemed Sikhism as I stood on that sacred spot; and the question recurred whether the old spirit might not yet perhaps flame forth afresh. There recently was a new outburst of Sikhism, which for a time gave anxiety, for in their formula of initiation the ominous words occurred—*Khlsa raj karega*; but the influence of the leader has been, from various causes, waning of late. At all events, watchful eyes have been fixed upon it, not without cause; for the proclamation of a holy war by the Sikhs would be to all Northern India the source of unspeakable misery.

Meantime, we need to have the sacred book of the Sikhs translated. That highly accomplished man, Sir Donald Macleod, is fully aware of the desirableness of this; and some steps have been taken towards its accomplishment. As yet, we are really almost entirely ignorant of the contents of this remarkable book, which is composed in an exceedingly difficult form of Panjaubee.

Hinduism did not appear to me to have much vitality in the Punjaub. I spent a week at Hurdwar, one of the most noted places of pilgrimage in India, where the holy Gunga leaves the mountain territory, a beautiful transparent stream, to be soon soiled by the mud of the plains. The number of pilgrims at certain seasons rises to a million or millions; this year it was about 500,000. The sight on the chief bathing day was certainly a striking one; but, as the Viceroy himself remarked, after he had been a much interested spectator of it for hours, there seemed no enthusiasm in the minds of the people. There was rushing and crushing enough to get the work over; but the people really seemed like "dumb, driven cattle," rather than ardent worshippers. And it is truly remarkable that there is a prophecy, or a belief at least, that the glory of the Ganges is fading and will not last out this generation. The people generally say that the Nerbudda is to be the great holy river of India, but it is difficult to suppose it ever can be what the Ganges has for ages been in Indian superstition. The belief about the fading glory of the Ganges may perhaps work out its own accomplishment. Time was when the Indus had a far more honourable place than the Ganges. The *apanam napatam*, "the most copious of streams," as it is called in the Vedas, was, to the most ancient Hindus, far more important than the Ganges; and it is far more celebrated in the most ancient holy books. The reign of Gunga has lasted long enough; let it cease. We can turn it to better account than worshipping it. What splendid service, for example, is rendered by the Ganges Canal! It commences at Hurdwar. That canal, by-the-bye, has materially helped to bring down the Ganges from its height of unequalled holiness. As the canal was being dug, the Brahmans at Hurdwar professed to look on with severe reign contempt. It was utterly absurd, they said, to think the goddess would ever condescend to travel along the white man's dirty canal. But when the embankment was cut and the holy river meekly followed at his bidding, that simple fact scattered a whole host of ancient prejudices.

I must hasten on and speak of the North-West Provinces. I have no time to refer to the historic recollections and architectural glories of Delhi, which, though politically linked to the Punjab, has really no vital connection with it. Nor can I speak of Agra, so full of memories of that wonderful man, whose character I apprehend is still a puzzle, the great Akbar. Of course, the gem of Agra—and so far as I have seen of India—is the exquisitely graceful Taj. But what about education and religion in the North-West? More than in any other part of India I believe, there has been an impression on the mind of the people by Mohammadan literature. Even Brahmans are often familiar with the Persian writers; and the books which are produced are tinged strongly with Mohammadan cast of thought. This is a very important fact; for the difficulty felt over India generally is to have a system of education which shall attract both Mohammadans and Hindus. The Mohammadans are apt to fall back on the imagined glories of the past, to read only their own Persian and Urdu books, sullenly to ignore the actual state of things, and let themselves be shouldered aside in the race of life. This, to be sure, is not nearly so much the case in the N. W. Provinces as in Bengal; but still there is a tendency to it even there. It is well that the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West is a distinguished scholar in Arabic and Persian, who is very deeply interested in vernacular as well as English education, and who has already done much to foster what we may call a truly catholic, vernacular literature—a literature which will combine whatever is of value in Mohammadan and Hindu thought along with that of Europe. Benares is, you know, a great seat of Sanskrit learning. I visited the college of it and saw the Pundits. The principal, Mr. Griffiths, who has distinguished himself by very graceful versions from the Sanskrit poets, was unfortunately absent. But I learned enough of what was doing to have a high respect for the learning of the Pundits of the holy Kashi. Yet, I confess, I did not see evidence that the object which Principal Ballantyne used so earnestly and eloquently to dilate on, had been attained. He held that his Pundits, with their many-sided culture, would be admirable vehicles for the conveyance of Western thought into the Indian mind.

When after slowly sailing down the river as it washes the city, and noting all the more conspicuous points—the ghauts, and palaces connected with Rajas and great men from almost every part of India—I penetrated into the city along its sinuous narrow streets, I expected to be met with scowling looks; thought that in the high places of Brahmanic idolatry there would be little liking for the European. But the gentleness, I may call it the politeness, of the people took me by surprise. I freely entered the precincts even of their greatest temple, the temple of Vishweshwar, or, as they call it, Bisheshar; and was allowed to examine all about the holy spot with far more freedom than would be permitted me in Bombay, or for that matter at the most paltry village shrine on the Himalayas. I cannot account for this, unless it be that in the days of Moslem supremacy liberties were taken with Hindu temples which would not have been endured in the Maratha country; and so the Hindus have in Benares not yet learned the intolerance which is generally witnessed in other places.

Before I proceed to speak of another part of India, let me say a word about female education in the Punjab and North-West. I do not mean female education in Government schools, or in Missionary schools, in both of which it of course receives attention and slowly makes progress: but I now refer to what is called zenana teaching. The thing I was not prepared for was this,—that out of Bengal, zenana teaching hardly exists among Hindus unless in Bengali families at present residing out of their own province; but in the great cities of the North-West it exists—I might say flourishes—among the Mohammadans. I had the pleasure of meeting a good many of those devoted women, the English ladies, who visit the native zenanas, for the purpose of giving instruction; and I was delighted to hear them speak of the Mohammadan females as being often most engaging, gentle, and lady-like in manner. This came upon me I confess like a gleam of light let in upon deep darkness: for the condition of the Mohammadans in India appears to furnish one of the most difficult problems with which we have to grapple. Can we perhaps raise the women first, and through them the men?

Let me now briefly speak of the Central Provinces. I went up to Nagpore in 1846 with the lamented Mr. Hislop, when our Mission was to be founded there, and retain to this day a vivid recollection of the misery I saw in Berar on our way. Chundoo Lall was then the prime minister of the Nizam—a very different man from Sir Salar Jung. All things in the country seemed at sixes and sevens. I recollect pointing out to an intelligent native something that was dreadfully far wrong. "Oh, what can you expect to be right," said he, "in this misgoverned Berar?" Things were better, but not well, in the Nagpore territory—then under the rule of the Bhonslas. But since I saw Central India and Berar in 1846, the progress in every way is marvellous. The energy of Sir Richard Temple and his associates had a virgin field to work in, and it certainly worked nobly. The growth of cotton cultivation and its remarkable effects not only on the comfort but on the social condition of the people would of itself deserve a lecture: read, if possible, Mr. Rivett-Carnac's very admirable report upon it. Very remarkable has been the spread of Government education begun in the Central Provinces under Major Dods, and in Berar by Dr. Sinclair. One of the most pleasing sights I have seen in India was the Normal School for female teachers at Nagpore. The highest educational seminary in the city of Nagpore is that of the Free Church Mission, under Mr. Cooper and his associates, five of the pupils of which passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University the other day—a very tough examination too. One important point in Government education in the Central Provinces is the attention they impartially pay to all classes. How it may be in this Presidency now or hereafter, I know not; but formerly was an unfortunate aversion on the part of the higher castes to the reception of Mhars into schools; and, somewhat weakly, the educational authorities gave way to the prejudice. I hope you are wiser now; at all events the educationists in the Central Provinces are wiser than you were, and better. But I must pass on. One of the most interesting things I saw in Central India was our Free Church Mission to the Gonds. This is in the district of Chindwarra. Mr. Dawson has been labouring there now for several years; he has written a short Gondi Grammar, and translated into Gondi one of the Gospels. I visited a number of these villages with him, and it was truly delightful to see the welcome we got. The Gonds are a simple people—by no means savages,—a little timid before strangers but by no means cowardly when they meet the wild beasts of the jungle,—they make in fact the best shikarrees in the province. They are nearly two millions in number: very little has been done for their improvement. The work of raising them will fall to missionaries; for they do not care to attend schools and they must be sought out and kindly addressed and preached to, before they are likely to know the value of education. They are not Hindus in religion; and their faith is excessively vague and shadowy—a rude demon-worship. And here I may just glance at what I saw of the aboriginal tribes in the district of Chota or, more correctly, Chutia Nagpore. You have all heard of the Kols: they are composed of two tribes—one the Urams, closely allied to the Gonds and with them speaking a Dravidian a Tamiloid tongue; the other, the Mundas, almost the same in language with the Santals. The Kols have remained wholly separate from the Hindus and Mohammadans, and are coming over to Christianity more rapidly than any other race in India. So the Santals, near Rajmahal, are willingly receiving the Gospel. I mention this, my friends, that I may if possible, as I feel expresses it, provoke you to jealousy; if you will not soon receive as a community the Gospel of Christ, other races will, and Christian nations consisting of millions of them will spring up in India, who may as Christians outstrip you in the race of civilization. For there is no question that idolatory, caste, and many other forms of hereditary evil are terrible impediments to real progress. And do not be too sure that you can as Hindus keep ahead of the aborigines. Your Aryan forefathers spoke of them indeed with infinite contempt; in the Vedas they are scouted as "noseless, speechless, godless;" but it is all mistake. Their noses, I find, are not Caucasian noses, they are a little broader and flatter than yours; but the men are even physically not low. Catch a Bheel or Gond, it is something like catching a Tartar, but catch him, wash him, and scrub him well, feed him, clothe him; and you must have sharper eyes than mine if you can see him to be physically very far beneath even a high caste Aryan. The attention of Government as well as of philanthropists must henceforth be much turned to these aboriginal races. Justice will be done them; it has not been as yet. Captain Lewin, who writes so pleasantly on the tribes in Chittagong and elsewhere, never seems to be aware that a little of the attention we have paid Hindus would form them into noble nations. The aborigines of India may be some thirteen million. Some of you may yet live to see the civilization and Christianization of these interesting races, and that would be the most stupendous and beneficial movement by far that has yet been witnessed in India.

But you think I have forgotten Calcutta. I am coming to it. Of course I can touch only a few salient points at this hour. There is always a good deal of rivalry between Bombay and Calcutta. It would be rather a delicate matter to enter in a comparison between the two cities, though I consider myself I believe to both and hope I am tolerably impartial in my estimate of their respective claims. As it is, I somehow find myself upholding Calcutta when I am in Bombay, and Bombay when I am in Calcutta. Great perversity, you will say. Yes; or else it arises from this, that neither city seems yet able to do full justice to the other. Each thinks itself the leading city in India. For my part I doubt if either of them is, or will be so. Athens was called "the eye of Greece;" but I do not think any one city will deserve to be called the eye of India; nor do I think that Calcutta and Bombay will be *par excellence* the two eyes of India. Every one who has travelled in India must be struck with the vast diversities amongst the various races that inhabit it; the population is anything but homogeneous, and it would take ages to make it so. Even if Christianity come—let me say, when Christianity comes—in place of its many creeds, the various races of India will remain as unlike each other as are the several nations of Christian Europe. The North-West will not accept its light from Bengal: nor the Punjab from the North-West; nor I presume the Dravidian races from Bombay. Each race will develope itself according to its peculiar genius. Let there be a friendly rivalry between the various nations of this continent—for India is not one nation but many—without any envy on the part of one nation but mutual love to the rest. And I think this variety a good, not a bad thing; just as it is better that Englishman and Frenchman and German and Spaniard and Swede should retain their national characteristics than that they all should be, like so many rounded pebbles, repetitions of each other.

But about Calcutta. English learning commenced in Calcutta some fifteen years sooner than in Bombay, and one might there reasonably expect that it would be more advanced than it is here. There is certainly a great rush to English in Calcutta. Judge by the fees the pupils pay. In Missionary Colleges the fee is now five, and will probably soon be six rupees a month; in Government colleges twelve. The fees, I understand, are here much lower, and there is, I think, proportionately to the population, a larger number in Calcutta who are well acquainted with English. As for the vernaculars this Presidency is certainly much ahead of Bengal in the extension of education to the masses. Fortunately the Government of Bengal see practical difficulties in the way of a great system of truly popular education. The Government of India, however, is in earnest in this matter; and this great measure must soon be carried, and then a new day will dawn on the benighted masses of the Bengal peasantry. Naturally they are a quick-witted race, and with equal advantages I should expect would be intellectually far more than a match for the Koonbees of Maharashtra. The press is busy in Bengal. So is the press in Western India. The proportion of newspapers published here seems fully equal to that of Calcutta; but I believe that the production of vernacular books in Calcutta exceeds the production in Bombay. The men who have studied English in Calcutta do not neglect the vernacular, to that known to their credit; and the activity of mind as evinced in the publication of Bengali tales, novels, plays, and even poems is really remarkable. Shortly before I left Calcutta, a Bengali poem was published, written by a native lady; and so far as I could judge they were very creditable in point of style, and certainly pure and feminine in sentiment. I am aware, as I said, your authorship both in Guzerati and Marathi is creditable; but let me put it at least as a question whether the Bengalis do not excel you in this important point. What shall I say about that important matter—female education? Evidently, so far as the attendance of girls at school is concerned, you beat Calcutta. But it should be kept in mind that owing to Mohamadan influence the females in Bengal are kept in far greater seclusion than those of Western India. Probably also the example of the Parsees has done the Hindoos good in this respect and gained more liberty for women. At any rate the difference is great; and the attendance of girls at school is by no means what it needs to be. But there is a remarkable movement in Calcutta that nearly, or wholly, compensates for this evil—I mean the zenana movement. Many—yes multitudes—of the Babooy yonder are most anxious to have their wives and daughters taught in their own homes; the demand exceeds the supply. Many of them pay well for the teaching. A quiet revolution is thus going on in many a Hindu family, the effects of which must are long appear. I look on the zenana movement in Calcutta as one of the most powerful means now at work for the regeneration of India. All honour to those devoted women who have taken it up, and who persevere day by day for six or seven, or more hours, passing from one zenana to another, in that burning climate—many of them in indifferent health.

But now a few words on the religious state of educated men in Calcutta. The number of educated Christians is considerable. One thing about them is most pleasing. Those unhappy differences that exist in Christian churches reappear in India in a greatly mitigated form; the converts of all the Missions meet as brethren; they freely mingle in society and intermarry, and I do not despair of seeing one Indian church, at least one church in Bengal; at any rate I do not expect to see sectarian rancour separating Christian from Christian. The educated Bengali Christians are already, or will soon be, a distinct power in the land. The educated men who are not Christians are much as they are in Bombay. Comtism, from causes that could be stated, but which I need not state here, has some influence; and it is of course a most baneful influence. But the most distinctive feature of Calcutta religion is the Brahmo Somaj, which is now divided into two parties who stand in sharp antagonism, the Conservative and the Progressive Brahmos. From the former, though I respect its leaders, I expect little good; it is far too much linked to the traditions of the past. Its public worship, when I attended, was cold and formal. Of the progressive Brahmos I think much more highly. You have seen and heard the most conspicuous man among them, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen. I am far from defending all he says and does: and especially I regard it as a deplorable mistake that he allowed his followers to fall at his feet and yield him a homage not easily distinguishable from worship. Yet the man appears to me thoroughly in earnest, and deeply devout. The ground he occupies is quite illogical; he ought either to advance or recede; but his mind is not one of high reasoning power, and he has all along been dominated by his feelings. The cravings of his soul may yet bring him on and make him accept the faith which has been from the beginning the one faith of the Christian church; and if so, I should expect to see Babu Keshub exert an influence far beyond what he has yet exerted; certainly that remarkable eloquence of his would then kindle and thrill with emotions yet unknown. For to a deeply devotional nature like his, full Christianity is the only true satisfying faith. Meantime he and his friends denounce idolatry and caste, and refuse under any circumstances to countenance these things. For this all honour to them! For this is one of the most terrible evils we behold in India, and one of the most withering to the soul, that men who scorn idolatry and caste yet still conform to the requirements of Hinduism. Eternal truth forbids such conduct; it is treason against God, and treason against the cause of man.

And now I must conclude. I do so with the wish, or rather let it be a prayer, that He from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift, every pure and holy thought, may lead us all into the love and the possession of His truth. And may He teach every one that knows the truth to try to impart it to more around him, —not selfishly seeking merely his own good, but the good of others. And let us foreigners in India, and you the educated sons of India, labour together for the good of India. Britain, on the whole, will do her part; she will more and more treat India as an elder might a younger sister, lovingly take her by the hand, lead her in paths of truth and happiness, and teach her to emulate, nay to surpass, England herself in all that goes to form the glory and defence of nations. And let us all work in hope! Heaven surely has gracious purposes in entrusting this great Heathen empire to the care of Christian Britain. The desolations of many generations shall be repaired. India shall be a part of Christendom. Or in the words of the worthy son of a worthy father—each of them a most sincere friend of India—in the words of Lord Glenelg, the son of the Hon. Charles Grant :—

> Oh, doomed victorious from thy wounds to rise
> Dejected India! lift thy downcast eyes;
> And mark the hour whose stedfast steps for thee
> Through Time's dim twilight bring on the jubilee.

The rev. doctor's interesting lecture was listened to with very great attention and received with frequent applause. At the close a hearty vote of thanks was awarded him.

## BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Monday, the 20th November 1869, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Bhau Daji, Esq., Honorary Member, R.A.S. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.

MEMBERS.—Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B.A.; T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd; Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik; J. Connon Esq., M.A.; Dr. F. G. Joynt; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; J. Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A.; T. B. Kirkham, Esq.; Dr. W. Gray; Dr. J. Pinkerton; Javerilal Umiashanker, Esq.; Dr. Alexander Wright; E. C. G. Pryce, Esq., F.R.G.S.; Hormujee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.; Dr. P. F. Gomes; Dr. J. N. Mendonça; Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., M.A.; W. Abraham, Esq.; Eduljee Rustomjee, Esq; Vundravandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Bathorjee; Hormusjee Dorabjee Cama, Esq.; and E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., LL.M.

The minutes of the last anniversary meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.—Major J. O. de Castro Cabral Albuquerque, Secretary to the Governor-General of Portuguese India, Military Department, by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President, seconded by M. R. de Quadros, Esq.; the Rev. Dhunjeebhai Nowrojee, by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President, seconded by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mundlik; the Rev. William Wilson Keer, by Dr. F. G. Joynt, seconded by the Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President; and Kajkobad Dinshaw Gandhi, Esq., by Bhau Daji, Esq., Honorary Member, R.A.S., one of the Vice-Presidents, seconded by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, who was prevented attending by illness, Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith, at the request of the Hon'ble the President, read the annual report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1868-69 which was as follows :—

### REPORT.

MEMBERS.—During the past year 20 resident and 10 non-resident members were elected against 41 resident and 25 non-resident in 1867-68. Eight members have withdrawn, and three died in the past year, leaving 251 resident and 112 non-resident, or in all 363 members on the Society's roll. Of these 68 are in England. On the last anniversary we had 240 resident and 100 non-resident, or in all 340 on the Society's roll, and of these 53 were in Europe.

LIBRARY.—During the year 557 Works, in 777 Volumes, were bought by the Society against 675 Works, in 972 Volumes, bought in 1867-68.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.—The following table shows the number of Works and Volumes added to the Library in their respective classes by purchase during the year exclusive of presentations :—

| Class. | Works. | Vols. |
|---|---|---|
| I. Theology and Ecclesiastical History.. | 48 | 70 |
| II. Natural Theology, Metaphysics, &c... | 16 | 20 |
| III. Logic, Rhetoric, &c. ..... | 8 | 8 |
| IV. Classics, Translations, &c. ..... | 11 | 12 |
| V. Philology, Literary History, &c..... | 8 | 9 |
| VI. History, Historical Memoirs, &c. .... | 31 | 40 |
| VII. Politics, Political Economy, &c..... | 29 | 32 |
| VIII. Jurisprudence..... | 3 | 4 |
| IX. Parliamentary Papers, &c..... | 61 | 61 |
| X. Biographical and Personal Narratives... | 30 | 42 |
| XI. Antiquities, Mimisматics, Heraldry, &c. | 9 | 9 |
| XII. Voyages, Travels, Geography, &c. .. | 63 | 76 |
| XIII. English Poetry and Dramatic Works. | 14 | 19 |
| XIV. Novels, Romances, and Tales ..... | 134 | 214 |
| XV. Miscellaneous and Works on several subjects, of the same author ..... | 27 | 43 |
| XVI. Foreign Literature ..... | 3 | 6 |
| XVII. Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, &c. | 7 | 7 |
| XVIII. Fine Arts and Architecture ..... | 11 | 16 |
| XIX. The Science of War, &c..... | 12 | 12 |
| XX. Natural History, Mineralogy, &c. ... | 18 | 24 |
| XXI. Botany, Agriculture, and Horticulture | 9 | 9 |
| XXII. Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy.... | 4 | 5 |
| XXIII. Physiology, Dietetics, &c. ..... | | |
| XXIV. Transactions of Learned Societies, Encyclopedias, &c. ..... | 16 | 19 |
| XXV. Dictionaries, Lexicons, &c..... | 6 | 6 |
| XXVI. Oriental Literature ..... | 14 | 15 |
| Total of Works and Volumes... | 557 | 777 |

LIBRARY CATALOGUES.—A classified catalogue of the works received from 4th December 1866 to 2nd December 1868, was published, and distributed to members during the year under review. The MSS. of both alphabetical and classified catalogues of the looks received during the present year have been prepared and will be printed, and issued to members as early as possible.

PERIODICALS.—The European papers and periodicals taken by the Society are as follows :—Literary 10, Illustrated 6, Scientific 32, Reviews 9, Newspapers 14, Medical Newspaper 1, Registers, Army Lists, and Directories 18, French Literary and Scientific Periodicals 8, American Newspaper 1, German Scientific and Literary Periodicals 4, Indian Newspapers 14, Indian Journals and Reviews 32, Batavian Society's Publications 4, being a total of 131 Literary and Scientific Periodicals, and 89 Newspapers, or altogether 161 Periodicals, of which 53 are given in exchange for the Society's Journal.

PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY.—60 Miscellaneous Works in 78 Volumes, and 150 Pamphlets, were presented to the Society during the year, and chiefly by the Governments of India, Bengal, and Bombay, the Austrian Government, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, the University of Christiania, Norway, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, the Rev. James Long, M. Garcin de Tassey, and others.

PRESENTS TO THE MUSEUM.—Two small gold coins of Mysore currency called "Varatira," by C. H. Cannon, Esq., C.S. Four geological specimens from the excavation for the Suez Canal, by A. C. Gumpert, Esq. A copy of the rock inscription at Junir, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, late President of the Society. A piece of red shale with a fossil plant in it from Chorgiree, Nagpore, character of the fundamentary strata of the sandstone with a heavy intrusion of trap, by Major J. Ashburner. Two dozen of copper medals, one Sicca, one Arkot, one Chandowdee, one Sismekki Chandowdee rupee, by the Government of Bombay. Nine coins, one Skunda Gupta, and eight Kumara Gupta, by Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent, Kattiawar. A piece of lead procured from the lead mines in Minera, North Wales, not far from Wrexham, by W. J. Addis, Esq., C.E. Five boxes containing several coins dug up near the temple and small tank of Amarnauth, by G. W. Terry, Esq. A slab bearing a representation of a Portuguese court of arms, and a portion of stone pillar removed from the site of a church at the south-eastern extremity of Belvidere Hill, at Mazagon, by J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C. Books containing handsketch likenesses of the principal Chiefs of Punjab, thirteen miniature busts, and twenty busts covered with glass of notable Chiefs of the Punjab, six miniature perspectives of the towns in India, handsketch of the perspective view of the palace of Umritsur, of the Forts of Lahore, Salybugn, and Sadra, all presented by Nusserwanjee Eduljee Bharocha, Esq., Lahore. An excellent specimen of a stone with a large growth of coral lined weeds, by Alfred Parish, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were read during the year :

1. Notes on the Neemchandra or Homadcharya and on Madhava and Sayana, by Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

2. Serpent Worship in Western India, by Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik.

3. Facsimile, Transcript, and Translation of an Inscription discovered by Mr. G. W. Terry in the Temple of Amarnath, near Callian, with remarks by Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S.

4. The Fort of Panala, by Captain E. W. West, Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore.

5. The Dialectic of Nyaya Darsana, by the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.

JOURNAL.—No. 25 of the Society's Journal was published, and distributed to members early in the past year. No 26 containing the papers read in 1868-69, and the proceedings to the present date, is in the press, and will be published early next year.

FINANCE.—The financial state of the Society is satisfactory.

RECEPTION OF DR. VON SCHERZER.—At a meeting held on the 11th February last, Dr. Wilson, Honorary President, introduced to the Society Dr. Von Scherzer in charge of the Scientific Section of the Austrian Expedition to Asia and America, drawing at the same time the attention of the members present to Dr. Scherzer's learned works on the voyage of the Novara which are replete with geographical, ethnographical, and statistical information. At the same meeting Dr. Von Scherzer was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

RESIGNATION OF THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON OF THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE SOCIETY.—The Society accepted Mr. Newton's resignation of the office of President in consequence of his having to proceed to Europe. In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Society both as a Member and as President he was unanimously elected an Honorary Member, and a complete set of the Society's Journal was presented to him elegantly bound with a suitable inscription thereon.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Honorary President, said—

I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of moving that the report which has now been read by Mr. Leith in the absence of our zealous and efficient Secretary, whose illness I greatly regret, be adopted; and that the best thanks of the Society be given to the office-bearers for their valuable services during the past year. In doing this, I cannot but express my satisfaction, as an old member of the Society absent from Bombay when your election to office occurred, at seeing you in occupation of the chair on this occasion. I am certain that nothing that can be done by warm sympathy, earnest attention to the business of the Society, and the exercise of the soundest and most impartial judgment will be wanting while you occupy this position. The Society, I have no hesitation of speaking of, is in a flourishing state. The annual increase of its membership, still continuing—membership indicated by 363 names on the roll—is an unequivocal proof of its popularity, and of the interest felt in the literary, scientific, and antiquarian objects which it seeks to favour and promote. Its library continues to be a positive luxury to us sojourners in the climes of the sun. The accessions made to it during the past year are generally speaking all that could have been desired. The works received by us have been of an instructional and solid character, with the exception perhaps of the lighter volumes of class fourteenth, in which too many ephemeral novels and romances have doubtless found a place. I make this remark without any disparagement of the higher works of imagination and taste which are worthy of general perusal. Our supply of periodicals is suitable and abundant. In one of our new ones, of an Indian origin, valuable statistical documents, dissiderated by many, are to be found. A few others may be added to our list before this meeting closes. For the works received by us from Government, from learned Societies, and from individual authors, we all feel grateful. The presentations made to us by the Rev. Mr. Long, of Calcutta, are both curious and interesting. And so are those received by us from our friends in Europe and America. The great works presented to us by their author, the Chevalier von Scherzer, of Austria, have lately called forth our admiration as well as gratitude. As an index to the treasures added to our library from time to time, we must be thankful to the Secretary and the officials of his office for the classified catalogues which they do not fail to furnish to the members of the Society. Our Museum is gradually increasing, though principally by donations. Its acquisitions during the past year are all mentioned in the report. The literary contributions of late made to the Society have been of an interesting character. Dr. Bhau Daji will add to our obligations by his learning and research, if he continue the series of biographical notices of Indian authors which he has begun. And so will Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mundlik, if he will illustrate the various instances of the worship of the powers of Nature by the Hindus, as he has done in the case of their serpent worship, a subject attracting particular attention in consequence of the most elaborate and able work on it by James Fergusson, from whom in some respects he differs in theory. The temple of Amaranath has received long-desired illustration from Mr. Terry aided by Dr. Bhau Daji, as those in Kathiawar lately visited by Mr. Burgess, who listens, I believe, to direct our attention to some of their peculiarities long overlooked. The paper of Mr. West and Mr. Stothert, I so lately noticed that I need not repeat the high estimate which we have formed of their respective merits. The Hindu philosophy is a subject far from being exhausted; and contributions to its elucidation, such as that of Mr. Stothert, will meet with most cordial reception. Altogether, the field of Indian research seems to widen and broaden. Its geography, its geology, its productive resources, its zoology, and its history seem inexhaustible subjects of inquiry. Its ethnography appears to me, as an individual (and I am sure the Society will join with me in this opinion in this matter) to have special interest, and well deserving of all the attention which our Asiatic Societies and Indian scholars can render to it. It is of much consequence that we should keenly attend to it in all its connexions, especially in the view of the wild and unsubstantial speculations respecting the tribes and nations of this great country and other countries of the East which have arisen in England among some who have cared a little to know either their lingual or social affinities, and who find it more convenient hastily to generate a startling theory than to make such an observation and collation of facts as are required by inductive science. It is a happy circumstance that the public authorities in India, from our most energetic Viceroy and presidency Governors, down to our district officials are ever ready and delighted to render all the assistance in their power to every kind of useful research. Let all of us then bestir ourselves as we can find time and opportunity.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson's motion was seconded by Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq, and was carried unanimously.

In conformity with the Society's Rules, Article X, the meeting then proceeded to the election of members of the committee of management for the year 1869-70, and the following office-bearers were elected for 1869-70 :—

PRESIDENT—The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker. Vice-Presidents —The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Knt., Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Mem. R.A.S., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS—Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., James Taylor, Esq., Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlik, T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S., W. Loudon, Esq., the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., Col. W. R. Dickinson, R.E., W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., LL.M., J. P. Hughlings, Esq., B.A., and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

AUDITORS.—C. E. Chapman, Esq., B.C.S., Venayekrao Jagonath Sunkersett, Esq.

The newspapers and periodicals proposed to be added were then voted one by one, and the following propositions were arrived at :—

That Revue Critique (all the back numbers and to be continued); Kuhn's Zeitschrift (all the back numbers and to be continued); and Bentley's Oriental Accident (all the back numbers and to be continued), do stand over for a time till the prices are notified to the committee at next committee meeting.

That Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin Messenger of Mathematics be subscribed for, and that the Secretary be requested to adopt measures to obtain the Bulletin de la Classe Historico-Philologique de l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersbourg, et Bulletin de l'Academie Imperiale de St. Petersbourg, Journal of the American Oriental Society (completing the series up to date and to be continued), and Zeitschrift fur die Kunde Morgenlandes, in exchange for the Journal of the Society.

The President then called the attention to the Society's Rules, Art XXI, and mentioned that several members were considerably in arrears with their subscriptions, and that the committee had directed that the rule should be strictly enforced in future.

After the usual vote of thanks to the President, which was proposed and seconded by Messrs. John Connon, Esq., and Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., respectively, and carried, the meeting adjourned.

## AN UNUSUAL BIRTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

DEAR SIR,—The following may prove of interest. The wife of a gardener, residing in the compound of a house rented by me, has given birth to a child—a girl—with *six* fingers (and sure the thumb is a finger too!) on each hand and *six* toes on each foot. Strange to say each additional finger and toe is quite perfect as regards the formation of the nail. What a blessing society is not graced with young ladies of this type? Would it not be terrible to have two additional "teeth" added to the maternal "comb?" To have one's "hair combed" under such circumstances I should say would hurt! You may depend upon what I have given you being authentic. The curious can convince themselves by calling at my bungalow. I also subjoin my address.

Yours faithfully,
C. P. A.

Camp, Cawnpore, 18th December 1869.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH DECEMBER,

(Before Mr. NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFTS.—De

## THE TWELVE DAYS' MISSION.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 27.)

There are two aspects of the extraordinary Church Mission in London which has been going on during the present and last week, which, as they are apart from the directly religious and practical character of the movement, may be first noticed. This Mission remarkably falls in with, or rather results from, two characteristics of the age. These are the principle of [illegible] tion, and the democratic wave which [illegible] what are called the masses and the [illegible] mankind into importance and [illegible] all other institutions, is also [illegible] ences, and this Mission [illegible] English religion [illegible] Mission, the [illegible] the age, of [illegible] this [illegible] to [illegible] the Papal [illegible] and as it is. [illegible] ular art, popular religion? So [illegible] of Societies and voluntaryisms and Conferences, of [illegible] and Reports. What is to [illegible]? Convocation is an interesting. A Church Congress brings [illegible] of many minds and of various [illegible]ces; men combine to meet, to exchange essays and plans and to discuss [illegible] has not the time come, now that the machinery [illegible] been so thoroughly discussed and talked over, to [illegible] it? If Church of England folk can meet without flying at each other's throats, why cannot all these combinations be directed to a common end? If they can debate in common, why not act in common? Congresses and Conventions, and Synods Provincial, Diocesan, Ruridecanal, and what not, are a mere mockery if they only show that it is possible to construct a gigantic engine which you are afraid to put in motion. In so far as the Mission provides, or attempts to provide, an answer to questions suggested by these considerations, it has undoubtedly a claim to be met in a fair spirit.

Apart too from its especial character of fulfilling a religious duty, imposed by the nature of the case on the ministers of religion, such an effort as this addresses itself in a forcible way to political and social necessities. Power is daily falling more and more throughout the civilized world into hands with which nobody can be satisfied. We may use fine phrases, and fancy all sorts of excellences in the masses and the millions; but the masses and the millions are not pleasant things unless poverty, ignorance, vice and utter insensibility to anything higher than mere animal instincts are the whole duty of man. Even people who do not believe in religion of any sort do not dislike the police, and if education and religion have no higher purpose than to preserve our throats and spouses, anything which tries to lessen the number of active or contingent thieves and murderers at least deserves to be recognised. No doubt it is easy, with whatever taste, to make merry with the phraseology with which the Mission and its purpose was announced. A "special attack on Sin and Satan" is the religious expression—and we suppose that religious people, like all other people, may be allowed to use their own language, or even their own terms of art—of what everybody pretends to be anxious to effect, the improvement and elevation of many thousands of people who certainly stand in need of elevation and improvement. And when it is said in a broad and *de haut en bas* fashion by bystanders that they "have no preconceived ideas on the subject," we must say that nobody can walk the streets of London or read the newspapers without having, not only preconceived ideas, but moreover very distinct and sharp conclusions, as to the evil with which the Mission or Religion, or Ministers of Religion, claim to try to grapple.

Further, even as bystanders we cannot but see that this Mission, effectually or not, answers a taunt and meets a complaint. The Church of England is so stiff; it has lost the masses, and cannot touch them. We cannot keep a Wesley or a Whitfield when we have produced them; we must leave it to Primitive Friars, to the fervent Welsh Salvinists, or the Cornish Methodists, to Spurgeons and converted Cobblers and Revivalists, to tell upon the living world. Whatever truth or whatever exaggeration there is in this, and whether half the charm in saying it does not consist in its spitefulness, is not so much the question. The to whom it was addressed, whether in a friendly or unfriendly spirit, had a perfect right to answer it in their own way. And for the last twelve days they have given an answer, substantial or illusory we do not say, but an answer. What is remarkable is that the facts of the case reveal a really curious phenomenon. Somehow the Church of England has been, consciously or not, ripening and preparing for this or some such movement. The agents are not mere fanatics, and yet they do the work which hitherto has been done, or attempted, in the most repulsive way. We happen to have before us an announcement of a Revivalist preacher's series two years old, which it is instructive to compare with the ample record of what has just been done in a hundred churches of London:—

"Special Services for all Classes, 7 Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, E.C. You are affectionately invited to come and hear Addresses by the following Converted Characters:—On Monday, October 7th, Two Thieves—On Tuesday, October 8th, Two Costermongers—On Wednesday, October 9th, Two Sweeps—On Thursday, October 10th, Two Play-Actors—On Friday, October, 11th, Two Cheap Jacks—On Saturday, October 12th, Two Navives,—Meetings to commence at half-past eight o'clock. Come Early. All Seats Free. No Collection. Meetings every Evening at half-past Eight, except Fridays. All are Invited. You will be heartily Welcome.—Yours truly in Jesus, J. A. Groom."

For all practical purposes these thief and costermonger Revivalists, with their week of special services in October, 1867, only anticipated this Twelve Days, Mission in November, 1869. But the Navvies and Cheap Jacks of Newcastle Street are strangely replaced by the phalanx of educated preachers who have just been stirring all London. It seems as though a peculiar sort of preachers, who it was thought were impossible in our respectable Establishment, had been in training and practice for this especial work. All of a sudden a Black Knight enters the list. The Cowley Mission Fathers may have existed, and may have penetrated into the slums of Oxford; but the world never heard of them. Then there is a Mr. Body, a curate in the parish of Wolverhampton. His fame, if he had any, never got out of the Black Country. Scarcely one of these new Baptists was ever heard of ten days ago. Mr. Bennett is almost the single man who has previously won, and not particularly as a preacher, distinction. And yet it seems that, somehow or other, with the occasion came the men; and the right sort of men. Possibly there may have been, in the scores and scores of "awakening" sermons preached lately, much to offend severe taste, or to grate, against our susceptibilities, or to evoke our criticism; but our taste and our susceptibilities and our criticism are not concerned with this Mission. Some of us may not want to be awakened, and some of us do not choose to be awakened. But, as revolutions are not managed with rose-water, so Revivals are not handled in kid gloves. A Revival conducted by educated men, and, as must be the case, men specially trained and practised for the work, is the specialty of the present mission. Somehow or other this sort of Revival is a very remarkable thing in itself. Revivals are no new thing, but Revivals by this sort of instrumentality are a decided innovation. The poor, puzzled, dumb-founded writers in the *Record* tell us that Wesley and Whitfield preached where they could; that the respectable old gentleman whom they affectedly call "Charles Simeon" preached in barns and out-houses; that Lord Shaftesbury and his friends invented the theatre preaching and the Exeter Hall services, which have long since died of inanition; and they might have added that American camp meetings and Scotch holy fairs had been already heard of. But what the *Record* and everybody else has to notice is that this Revival is not conducted by pious prize-fighters, or converted members of the *demi-monde*—that it has not taken the roughs to Sadler's Wells, but to church—that it has no "anxious benches," nor does it encourage hysterical devotees (as far, at least, as we know), and that Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Body, and Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Grafton, seem to be made of very different stuff, and to have had a very different training from "Berridge and Newton."

We certainly do not commit ourselves to anything like an entire, or indeed to any, approval of the Mission or to any eulogy on its successes, partly because we know very little about the one and perhaps should differ with a good many people as to the standard by which such successes should be measured. If it be urged—as in the true spirit of his school it has been urged by a correspondent of that pious and charitable journal the *Record*—that the whole of this sudden and pretended zeal for souls is a mere sham, and that the Mission is nothing more than a cloak for Ritualism, we cannot dispprove this of course, but in the interests of society there will be many ready to say that, if chasubles and genuflexions do reduce the ranks of thieves and harlots, chasubles and genuflexions are a very cheap and easy mode of diminishing the dangerous classes. If, as the Recordites say, they and their fathers have been for nearly a century preaching out of the very book from which the Missionaries have at last stolen a le f, they must admit that they have been reviving to very little purpose, and that they may as well let other people take an innings. *Sic vos non vobis* might be said with far more truth by poor Father Ignatius and poor Mr. Poole than by the Record. What has really prepared the way for such external success as has, so everybody own, attended these services, we believe to be attributed to the 'Exeter [illegible]' or to the Notting Hill evangelist [illegible]t to the experience gained in the Bis[illegible]d's local Confecences and Missions in [illegible]wns of his diocese, and in the sermons [illegible] Lyne. The blunders, eccentricities, and [illegible] of one or two persons of his sort have [illegible]ar—if it is ripe.

[illegible]asked, What is to come of it all, suppos[illegible]n to have been as successful as it is said [illegible]t are the means to be adopted to retain [illegible] and spasmodic grasp upon the irreligi[illegible]now perhaps as little as its promo[illegible]ll excitements are evanescent, and of [illegible] cases the effects will be transient. The [illegible] objection, such as it is, goes much further. Christianity —islam—Buddhism, all won more at first than they have been enabled to retain. Religion labours under and has often always yielded to, the very same difficulties which attend Revivalism. Preaching epidemics are epidemics and die off. The conditions is a common one to almost all reforms. The promoters of the Mission, if we may give them credit for common sense, do not suppose that they are going to change all London by a religious *coup de main*. They do something, only they do it in an extraordinary and emphatic way; and anyhow they preach conversion without the aid of soup and coal-and-bread tickets. They have, it is said, one word for Satan and two for themselves; they are, it may be, in common with all religions and many irreligious men, horrified by the sight of society as it is, but they want to recommend Ritualism and the Confessional. No doubt they do; but if they do not choose to do a certain work without Ritualism and Confession, they may at least claim the permission to pursue with these adjuncts the very same end which other people pursue without them. Of a vast deal of Ritualism, and at any rate of that Ritualism which begins and ends in furniture and decoration, we and most sensible people have expressed our judgment; but this is a Ritualism which does not end in incense and gilded vestments. And the objection about the Confessional comes with a bad grace from those who are constantly deploring the treatment which Wesley received—Wesley, the strength of whose practical system is the Confessional, and whose administrative system is only another form of the principles of the Jesuits Society.

One consideration suggested by this remarkable development comes out in a form nearly ludicrous. Ritual Commissioners—St. Alban's cases—prosecutions under the Uniformity Act—what must the stiff pedantic people whose motto is the Prayer Book, the whole Prayer Book, and nothing but the Prayer Book, say to all this which is just over? more liberty—more [illegible]nicity—more freedom in church—is the cry from [illegible]er side. Why; if half of the proceedings which [illegible] told have just been permitted in London [illegible]n really occurred, liberty and license and autho[illegible]re mere fallacies. In one church, so we are told, [illegible]ple in hundreds throng with candles in their hands, renew their baptismal vows—which we used to think they did before the Bishop only at confirmation—and are called Penitents, and it is all right. Confessional boxes are set up in churches, and openly used—open air processions, crosses, banners, and the Stations are a matter of course. Forms and Ceremonies, Services, Lectionaries, Devotions—all are developed all of a sudden, and in all sorts of ways, out of nobody knows who's inner consciousness; and all are done in the public services of the Church. And this while it is felt, and half acknowledged, that if all this is a success—and it will be very difficult to show that it is not a success to those who are ready to call it so—it will be a success—authority is powerless, even if disposed, to resist it. This—not the particular things professed or done—is really the revolutionary character of the Twelve Days' Mission.

## MYTHICAL PEDIGREES.

(*Saturday Review*, Nov. 27.)

It would be a very curious sight if one could, by any process of mental vivisection, get a glimpse of the inner mind of a genealogist. It is to be supposed that he has some object before him, that he has some kind of method intelligible at least to himself, that he has canons of evidence of some kind, which to him seem to distinguish truth from falsehood. We should be loth to believe otherwise of the respectable persons who distribute alike arms and grandfathers to those who apply for them, and who enlighten us with Peerages and books of County Families. We should be loth to believe that Garter and Ulster and the rest of them really sit down and put down names and dates at random, that they put all possible forefathers, real and imaginary, into a dice-box, and tumble them out as may happen by the rule of first come, first served. We feel sure that they must have some sort of rule, that they must be guided by some sort of evidence; only the rule is one at which it is impossible to guess, and the evidence must be evidence of a very different kind from any which other lawyers or historians are in the habit of looking for. Some of the order would seem to be men of a certain degree of learning; all must, by the nature of their craft, be at least masters of the arts of reading and writing. Now, we know what they write, but what is it that they read? Does it ever come into the head of a genealogist, when he is setting down the name and exploits of somebody in a distant century, to look at the contemporary records of that century and to see whether the man ever did what he is said to have done, and whether there ever was such a man at all? Of course we understand how a tale passes from one mouth or one pen to another, how it is believed without a thought of examination, and how each time that it is told it gains something in the telling. But somebody must have told it for the first time, and what was the state of mind of the man who told it for the first time? We do not think for a moment of charging Sir Bernard Burke with inventing all the tales which he tells us. We feel sure that he only tells the tale as 'twas told to him. But this only puts the difficulty back. Somebody told the tale first. Did he believe it or did he not? Did he simply make a trade of it, and sell forefathers to whoever would take them at so many pounds or marks per forefather? Or, if he believed his stories, how came he to believe them? Did he dream them? This is perhaps altogether the best guess, as it saves from charging anybody with wilful falsehood. But then it is odd that either one man or several men should have had so many dreams so very much alike about so many different families. How is it that the dreaming power is so strong with regard to one particular century, and so weak with regard to several centuries following? How is it that everybody's forefather came over with William the Conqueror, and that then there is commonly so little to say about the family till quite modern times? How is it that every Scotch nobleman has a long father who was distinguished at the Court of King Duncan, and commonly no more recorded forefathers till perhaps the time of the Stuarts. These things are beyond us; we have no doubt that there is an explanation of them; only we cannot find out what it is. We do not think that Ulster and his brethren simply put down anything that anybody would be likely to call them. They would hardly put it in their books if we chose to tell them that the *Saturday Review* was, like the Koran, uncreated, that it had existed from all eternity. They must have some standard, some process by which one tale is believed and another cast aside. Only we cannot make out what the standard is, and at all events it must be something wholly different from the standard employed in the worky-day task of historical criticism.

For instances, it does not seem to be the least objection to a genealogical myth that the story is simply impossible; that, if things had been as it is said, the history of all time from then till now must have been quite different. Thus one over and anon hears of such or such a man of the name of Bruce that he is a descendant of King Robert of Scotland. For this particular superstition we have a kindly feeling, because it sometimes takes a humane form. The descendant of King Robert will sometimes make it a conscience never to kill a spider, for he should haply be killing a descendant of that renowned spider which taught a lesson of perseverance to his great ancestor. Still there are difficulties even about a belief which leads to such charitable results. We remember once being told of the direct descent of a Mr. Bruce, and how we answered, point-blank, "Why then is he not King of Scots?" This was a view of the matter which was quite new to our friend. It had never presented itself as a difficulty that, if King Robert or his son David had left legitimate male heirs—and we presumed that legitimate male descent was the rule—the Crown of Scotland could not possibly have passed to Robert's heirs female, and that instead of a United Kingdom ruled by the descendants of James Stuart and Margaret Tudor, there would still be a separate Kingdom of Scotland ruled by the representative of the Bruce. Of course all genealogical flights are not so wild as this. We do not suppose that Sir Bernard Burke or even Mr. Walford would put such a pedigree as this in his book. Still our genealogical friends do now and then venture upon stories which, if not quite so easily detected as this, are seen on a slight examination to have just as little foundation in real history. For instance, two or three weeks back the death of the Marquis of Westminster was made the occasion for the publication of a genealogical myth of the most daring kind. The *Times* thought that "a few remarks on the descent of the late Marquis would not be out of place at the present moment," and to this "few remarks" took the following wonderful shape:—

"If we consult Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds we shall find that the Grosvenors can confidently trace an unbroken male descent from a distinguished house which flourished in Normandy for a century and a half at the least before the Norman Conquest, thus carrying us in memory more than half way back to the commencement of the Christian era."

Having got thus far, let us stop and do a sum. If common sense were applicable to such matters, we should say that, according to common sense, the "Norman Conquest" spoken of in the above paragraph would mean the Norman Conquest, not of England, but of Normandy. The Grosvenors—Franks no doubt, or Saxons of Bayeux, or genuine Celtic Gauls—must have flourished in what afterwards was Normandy for "at least" a hundred and fifty years before the settlement of Rollo, namely, ever since some time for which 762 would be a moderate date. Most likely then the first *Gros Veneur* talked very good French when King Pepin le Bref held his Court at the Tuileries. But the chances are that the writer in the *Times* even with the help of Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds, had, after all, not got so far back as this. It is most likely the "Norman Conquest" spoken of, though seemingly something to do with Normandy, simply means "quando Rex Willelmus venit in Anglism." It is then from 1066, not from 912, that we must subtract 150, and we thus get 916 as the latest year to which the beginning of the flourishing of the Grosvenors can be assigned. It was then within the first four years after the homage at Clair-on-Epte that the Grosvenors took such firm root on Norman soil that the fourth year is the very latest date that can be assigned to the first blooming of flowers upon the young and vigorous stock. That it was so, we can neither assert nor deny. It is certain beyond all chance of contradiction that direct fore. fathers of the Marquis of Westminster, as of every other human being on the face of the earth, were living in 916, and even in 762. Indeed, any other date since the creation of man might have been given with equal safety. Choose what date we will, the forefathers of the Grosvenors and the forefathers of the Tomkinses were both undoubtedly in being at that date. The only question is, whether we can put our fingers on any recorded man and say with certainty that he was the forefather either of Grosvenor or of Tomkins. In 916 then the forefathers of the Grosvenors undoubtedly existed; the point is whether we can prove that in that year they were flourishing in Normandy. All we say is that, if it is to be proved, it must be proved by some other arguments than those which the *Times* has borrowed from Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds. For our instructor went on thus:—

"They probably, like the butlers of the Irish house of Ormonde, derived their name from the office which they held in the principality of Normandy—that of *Le Gros Veneur*, or chief huntsman, to the successive Dukes. The founder of the English branch of the house according to "Ulster, was Gilbert Le Grosvenor, or Le Gros Veneur, who came to England in the train of the Conqueror. He held high rank in Normandy, being nephew of Hugh Lupus. the Count off Aranches, uncle of the victorious monarch and afterwards created by him Earl of Chester. He Owned large estates in the county palatine of Cheshire which were granted to him by the Conqueror when he parcelled out the fairest portions of his newly-acquired domain of England among his companions in the field." Again we cannot deny that the forefathers of the Marquis of Westminster may have been chief huntsmen—or chief shoeblacks—to the successive Dukes of Normandy. We have no evidence either way; Dudo and both our Williams and Master Wace and Orderic tell us nothing. The researches of Duchesne and Plupuet and Stapleton and Edgar Taylor give us no help. It may be so; we do not say that it is not so; but we do say that it is not proved by "adding a genealogy which is just as historical as a dozen lines taken at random out of Hesiod's Theogony."

Now it is a trifle to say that Hugh Lupus was not Count of Avranches, but only Viscount, the Avranchin having been first made into a County by Henry the Second in favour of Hugh's remote successor Earl Ranulf. The words of the grant may be found in Stapleton ii. xxii. "Hoc unde erat Vicecomes in Avriuciis et in Sancto Jacobo, de hoc feci eum Comitem." To be sure such distinctions may be subtleties to the general reader, but they are exactly the things which Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds may be fairly asked to be particular about. But how about the daring fiction which makes Hugh Lupus uncle of William the Conqueror? This is the sort of thing which shows how safe it is to practise on publice ignorance. Surely, of all people in the world the parents of William the Conqueror are well enough known. The uncle of Duke William must have been the brother either of Duke Robert or of Herlea, the son either of Duke Richard the Good of or Fulbert the Tanner of Falaise. Now, the parentage of Hugh Lupus is just as well known as the parentage of Duke William. Hugh was the son of Richard Viscount of Avranches, the grandson of "Turstinus cognomento Goz," the rebel of Falaise. How then could he be the son either of the Duke or of the Tanner? How could he be the uncle of the Conqueror? One loop-hole alone is open. The paternal grandmother of William, the respectable and pious Duchess Judith, gives us no help. But how about Herleva's mother, the Tanner's wife? If anybody likes to believe that she was a runaway English princess, and a grandmother at the age of thirteen, he can do so; and to make her somehow the mother of Hugh Lupus, and thus to make Hugh Lupus the brother of Herleva and the uncle of the Conqueror, would not be seriously adding to the myth. Thus and thus only is it possible that Hugh Lupus could have been "the uncle of the victorious monarch." Mr. Stapleton could probably have barred this faint chance by at once telling us the real name and descent of Hugh Lupus's mother. We do not happen to know it; so we must leave to Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds this one crooked path out of the wood.

Perhaps, however, most readers may think that the chance of Hugh Lupus being the son of the Tanner's wife is so very slight that we did not go too far when we called the statement that he was William's uncle a daring fiction. Now, how about Hugh's other nephew, Gilbert le Grov Veneur? Let us tell all that we know, which is doubtless much less than Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds know. It is certain that in Domesday, fol. 267, "Gislebertus Venator" does occur as a landowner in Cheshire, holding of course under Earl Hugh. For we need not say that, in the County Palatine of Chester, he was not the King but the Earl who "parcelled out," &c., &c., so that, whoever Gislebertus Venator was, it was not by the Conqueror that his estates were granted to him. Now, whether Gislebertus Venator really was the forefather of the Grosvenors we do not know; the point might no doubt easily be found out, perhaps by turning to some book of Sir Bernard Burke or the Heralds. But the point concerns us so little that we have not taken the trouble to look it up. Very likely "Ralfe le Grosvenor, second son of Sir Thomas le Grosvenor," with whom the intelligible history of the family of Grosvenor begins in the fifteenth century, may have been a descendant of Gilbert. We had ourselves rather spring from one of Gilbert's "antecessores," from Wulfgeat or Godwine, or even from "Dot" who "tenuit Witune et liber hono fuit." Our point is to ask whether there is any reason to believe that Hugh Lupus was the uncle of Gislebertus Venator any more than that he was the uncle of Willelmus Bastardus. Mr. Stapleton has found out, what Duchesne seems not to have found out, that Earl Hugh had a brother named Gilbert. But he and his descendants seem to have stayed in Normandy. Is there any evidence that Gislebertus Venator was one of the whole column of Domesday is taken up with the lands of our Gilbert and of another distinguished as "Gislebertus de Venables." Venables, unluckily, is a Norman village, or it would not have been a bad guess to make Gislebertus de *Venabulis*" into a synonym of "Gislebertus Venator." Now, of those two Gilberts, the tenants of the Earl, if one of them was the Earl's nephew would he not have been distinguished as such and not as "Gislebertus Venator"? Would he again have been put after "Gislebertus de Venables," as evidently the smaller person of the two? Now, "Venator" is simply written over his name, as it is written over the names of many other people in Domesday, as "coquus," "bedellus," "aurifaber," and a crowd of other names of callings and offices are written over the names of other people. Where is the evidence, where is the probability, that a man thus distinguished from another of the same name was a nephew of the common lord of both?

The case stands thus. The Marquis of Westminster may, for aught we know or aught we care, be descended from Gislebertus Venator. That Gislebertus Venator was a nephew of Earl Hugh is possible, but it seems to us very unlikely. That Earl Hugh was the uncle of William the Conqueror we will take upon ourselves positively to deny. That the ancestors of the Grosvenor family were flourishing in Normandy four years after Normandy became Normandy we cannot deny, but we do not see that anybody has proved it.

Myths of this sort are seldom exposed, because they probably please those to gratify whose vanity they are invented, and they do not hurt anybody else. But truth is truth, and every departure from it should be branded. We have not taken the trouble to find out how far the biographer in the *Times* is justified in fathering his myth on Sir Bernard Burke and the Heralds; we only say that, whether it is his or theirs, it is a myth and nothing more.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For London.

474 Choice, Crozier—R. Bell & Co.
1064 Cluths, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.

For Liverpool.

999 Khimjee Oodowjee—E. Bates & Co.
1260 Mabel, Wheeler—E. Bates & Co.
956 Matheran, McDonald—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Shieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1399 True Briton, Jones—H. B. Touche & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.
722 Woosung, Bowner—Ewart, Latham & Co.

For Havre and London.

1009 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Falmouth for Orders.

463 Anazi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.

For Rice Ports.

889 Agamemnon, George—M. Nesserwanjee.
1107 Almoria, Gilchrist—Lawrence & Co.
1307 Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—D. N. Cama.
797 Burnah, Peacock—Jardine and Erskine.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Forster—John Farrar & Co.
818 Fanny, Weir.
886 G. F. O. Heyn, Muller—A. C. Gumpert & Co.
639 London, Medlicott.
938 Louisa, Lever—Wallace & Co.
690 O'Theyn, Hashagen.
777 Washington Irving, Johnson.

Overland Route.

1201 Gunga (s), Child—B. & B. S. S. Co.
2065 Nubia (s), Wilkinson—Mails 25th December.

Marseilles via Suez Canal.

814 Asie (s), Lapriere—Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.

For Hongkong.

1646 Orissa (s), Anderson.

For Persian Gulf.

716 Nada (s), Wood- H. Zenel Abadeen.

For Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

515 Martaban (s), Hiobert—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Calcutta.

1277 Lolla Rook, Willis—Wallace & Co.
868 Solway, Richard—D. Sassoon & Co.

For Colombo.

718 Bacchante, McLeod—Jeffereon, Campbell & Co.
1113 Salisbury, True—L. A. & A. Co.

For Cochin.

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

For Rangoon.

1153 East Callander—Blackwell & Co.
574 Phœnix Sherwood—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
569 Tallula, Gilchrist.

For Negapatam.

157 Russel M. Bucus—Nacoda.

For Jeddah.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. Abdool S. Cadoo.
695 Futtay Allum—Nacoda
367 Futteh Salem, Lemon—H. J. N. Mahomed.

For Aden and Juddah.

366 Pearl (s), Baldwin.

For New York.

781 Robert, Baker—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

For Bangkok.

523 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.

For Gopaulpore.

823 Castle Avon, Shields—Blackwell & Co.

For Mozambique.

87 F. S. Fleur di Gos—Nacoda.
91 Phillipine—Nacoda.

For Zanzibar.

191 John & Mary, Geary.

For Malabar Coast.

637 Winslow, La Baste—Blackwell & Co.

For Kurrachee.

463 Jane Kilgour, Grieve—Harbord & Co.
7 2 Maharatta (s), Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
1481 Oriental (s), Turner—B I. S. N. Co.
1 74 Windsor Castle, Douglas—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Country Traders.

1378 Benares, Noyes.
291 Bhowanipur, Fladrshud—S. M. Abdool Latif.
819 Fathe Shaw Alum, Nacoda.
79 Fattee Salam—Nacoda.
91 Hamoodi—Nacoda.
781 Hippogriffe, Bevs.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—B. F. Field.
400 Mary Mildred, Rice.
1152 Mussoory, Urquhart.
1406 Timoor Shaw, Winter—H. M. Suffee.

Country Trading Steamers.

560 Bombay Castle (s), A. Hubbibhoy
456 Tilly (s), Kingcome—Chunder Ramjee.

P. and O. Company's Steamers.

1776 Rangoon (s), Baker.—Mails 1st January.
1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.
2010 China (s), Stewart—Mails 8th January.

Government Transports.

H. M. Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.
Dacca (s), Day—B. I. S. N. Co.
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

## NOT FIXED.

678 Aleppo, Fleming—Stenhouse & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1217 Athena, Hutchinson—The Captain.
1164 Attils, Green—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
293 Beejy, Langdale.
1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
2080 Calcutta, Maxwell—Wallace & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
576 Caroline, Kronhaw—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
992 City of Madras, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
514 Duncha, Danton—W. Nicol & Co.
595 Elizabeth, Owen—Dunjeebhoy Rutansgar.
764 Glenlora, Edwards—Stenhouse & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1719 Hawden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1278 Janet Cowan, Cuthbert—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1 29 John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.
824 Lobelia, Mowatt—Bell, Veuz & Lucius.
1183 Magdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
354 Migrator, Steeblendorff.
459 Minden, Toubert.
1197 Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.
598 New Brunswick—Blackwell & Co.
581 Night Hawk, Banks—W. Nicol & Co.
571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1317 Oneida, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
982 Princess Somawutty—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
498 Rapida, Petterson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1031 Reigate, Morris—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
778 Rocklight, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
907 Tanjore, Cobb.
1745 The Tweed, Stennart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1349 Tiotia, Finlay, Clark & Co.
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Settzon—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
962 Timour, Spooner—J P. Cornforth & Co.
767 Trent, Lemon—The Captain.
1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.
1054 Zelica, Stephens—Lyon Brothers.

A word of advice to Travellers and Residents in India.—The unprecedented success of Rowlands' Macassar Oil during the last half century in promoting the growth, restoring and beautifying the human hair, has caused imitators to spring up in every possible variety; some so far copy the label as frequently to deceive the unwary; some offer to dispose of the recipe of a Macassar Oil (omitting Rowlands' name), with other recipes of a similar character, for a few postage stamps, whilst others profess to manufacture the real (?) article at a considerably reduced price. The public will only purchase R. Rowlands' Macassar Oil. Indeed, the name of these wretched purloiners from cheap and trashy receipt books is "Legion," and calls for more than usual care on the part of the purchasers in their selection of articles for the toilet. Messrs. Rowlands have complaints repeatedly from parties who have materially suffered from the use of these trashy compounds; and to frustrate these nefarious impositions, purchasers should see that Rowlands' name is on the wrapper of each bottle. It may be obtained at most of the principal Stores and Chemists' Shops throughout India. (Advt.)

## BANKS.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

| The current rates of Exchanges are:— | Per | Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 1s. 11 3/4d. | do. |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11 9/16d. | do. |
| " 4 do. | 1s. 11 7/16d. | do. |
| " demand | 1s. 11 3/8d. | do. |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. 11 3/8d. | do. |
| On Ireland do. | | |
| On Paris do. | 1s. 11 1/4d. | do. |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. | 1s. 11 1/4d. | do. |

No Drafts at four months' sights are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "The Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kyrakcaun Sub-agency.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital ..... £3,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

## FOR SALE.

For Sale, at Ahmednuggur, a brace of greyhounds.—Apply to Captain Halifax, 3rd K. O. Hussars.

For Sale, one large size Hydraulic Press, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

To Printers and Others.—For Sale, a large quantity of French double foolscap printing paper, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Meadow Street, Fort.

For Sale by the Undersigned—

A second-hand double-seated Office Brougham, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand Phaeton, Office Brougham, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few pulanquin-shaped Office Shigrams, with Lamps, &c., &c.

Fishing Tackles of different varieties.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

Garden seeds from the Cape & England.

The Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B. A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Baxter.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Kinloch and Allan,
3, Nesbit Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Galvanized Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Corrugated Sheets.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumpine Engine to lift and force 8,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents to animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for Gates are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

## INSURANCES.

### LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the insured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

| Fire premiums for 1859 | £228,914 |
|---|---|
| Do. 1863 | 292,402 |
| Do. 1865 | 341,388 |
| Do. 1866 | 414,733 |
| Do. 1867 | 460,553 |
| Showing an increase over 1859 of | £232,239 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Fur